

CRADLE OF INDIAN BABIES.

Queer Sacks in Which Papooses Are Nursed and Transplanted.

When you go through an Indian camp you can see red and green sacks standing against the sides of the teepees, carried on the backs of little girls by means of a blanket which is fastened at the waist with a broad leather belt, or being rocked to and fro by the wind in the boughs of cottonwood trees.

Sometimes, if the camp is going on a long journey in search of game or for water, or to escape a war party, two of these sacks are fastened together by stout straps and swung over the back of a pony, one dangling on each side, like the baskets on a pack mule. But as a rule the horses are left for the men and boys to ride, and the papooses are either carried by the girls or packed away on a "travoise," which is the only wagon the Indians have, and you will think it a very poor kind of a wagon when you hear how it is made.

The larger "travoises" are made of two cottonwood branches, and the smaller ones of stout willow sticks. The two poles are crossed about a quarter of the distance from the small ends, and held in place with strong cords of buffalo sinew; a foot or so below the joining a mat is fastened, reaching from one pole to the other and firm enough to carry heavy burdens. The frame of the mat is one long willow twig, which has to be soaked and twisted in shape while wet, and the mat is just a mesh of simply woven leather straps.

It is a strange sight to see a camp packed and ready to take up the line of march. One by one, in single file, they start away—the men, and boys over 15, on horseback leading the way; then the women and dogs dragging the "travoises," and last of all girls with papooses on their backs, and little half-naked boys running along in a dog trot, breaking line every now and then to throw their balls or rob a bird's nest half hidden in the thick prairie grass.

A Happy Woman.

At last I am a well and happy woman again; thanks to McIlreath's Wine of Cardui. I have suffered for four years from womb trouble of the most horrible kind. Twelve years ago I went to the San Antonio Hospital, where they performed an operation, but it left me in a worse state than when I went to Dr. Kingsley and Dr. D. Y. Young, but they gave me little relief. After spending \$125.00 it was not able to leave my bed, and most of the time suffered pains to equal a thousand deaths. On the tenth of last October my friend Mrs. Stevens, advised me to try McIlreath's Wine of Cardui. The first bottle did me good, and I got more, and to-day I am a new woman; I am able to do all my cooking and house-work. I am running a boarding-house and doing all the work myself. I still use the Wine, and always keep it in the house—it saved my life.

Appleby, Texas.

Mrs. M. J. Meyers.

You Don't Have to Swear Off. Says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Dr. King'sley everywhere. No cure no pay. Buy free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

McDonald's Pills, Ga.

Tetterine is the only remedy I ever sold that cures Tetterine so it would not return. I've sold six dozen in a year, and guaranteed every box. I've never had to return the money for a single box. The trouble is in the blood. Tetterine cures 32 years; 2 boxes cured him and well. I consider I am doing the public a favor to recommend Tetterine. B. H. Tanner. Sent by mail for 50c. In stamps. J. T. Shuprine, Savannah, Ga.

Always Cures

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Bad Breath, Debility, Sour Stomach, Weak Appetite, Distress After Eating, and all evils arising from a weak or disordered stomach. From the first dose, and a bottle or two will cure the worst cases, and insure a good appetite, excellent digestion and result in vigorous health and buoyancy of spirits. There is no better way to insure good health and a long life than to keep the stomach right. Tetterine's Dyspepsia Remedy is guaranteed to do this. The "Tranquilizing After-Dinner Drink." For sale by Druggists. Manufactured by C. O. Tyner, Atlanta.

Worse Than Rum.

Indigestion spoils more lives than rum. But you think you have "malaria" or "grip," or something worse. The trouble is in the digestive tract. Ripans Tablets bring a sort of millennium with them. They give relief, and their healthful use keeps the whole system in tone. Get them of your druggist.

Hindercoorns is a Simple Remedy, But it takes out corns, and what a consolation it is! Makes walking a pleasure. 15c. at druggists.

Notice.

I want every man and woman in the United States interested in the Oculum and Whisky habits to have one of these Oculum and Whisky habits. Address B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga. Box 381, and one will be sent you free.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can give it to rheumatism, and it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Mothers Who Use Parker's Glazer Tonic insist that it benefits more than other medicines for every form of distress.

I believe Pisco's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life. Just send me a bottle. ALLEN DOUGLASS, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

Dyspepsia

And distress after eating are cured by the tonic, appetizing, blood purifying effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"I am happy to write a few words about the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me. I was troubled with dyspepsia. My food distressed me and I had dizzy spells and a dull, heavy feeling in my head. Since using several bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla my food no longer distresses me at all and my head has been relieved from all dizzy spells. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for all who are afflicted with dyspepsia. H. J. CLEVELAND, Roxbury, Vermont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure bilious constipation. From 25c. to \$1.00. Price 25c. per box.

AM. N. U. No. 23, 1895.

PISCO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Do not Use in time. Sold by druggists.

A PLEDGE OF GOOD WILL

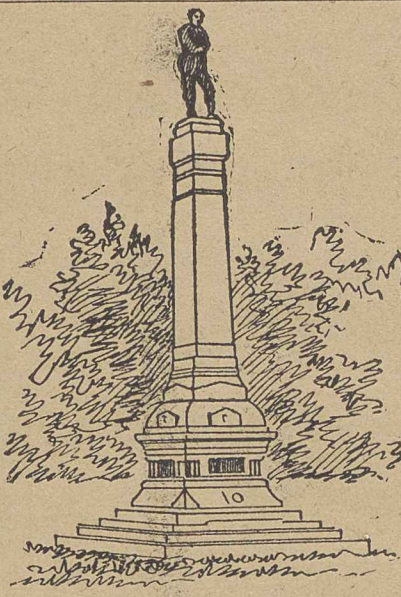
Renewed is the Monument Erected in a Northern City.

IN MEMORY OF SOUTHERN HEROES.

The Unveiling on Memorial Day Brings Together the Old Heroes of the North and the South to Claim the Heroism of the Dead as the Heritage of All Americans.

The dedication of the monument to the Confederate dead in Oakwood cemetery, Chicago was an occasion unparalleled in the world's history.

There were Longstreet and Fitzhugh Lee, John C. Black and General John M. Palmer, Marcus J. Wright, of Tennessee, and General Joseph Stockton, of Illinois; M. C. Butler, Eppa Hunton, General John C. Underwood, the projector of the monument, and Wade Hampton, the orator of the day, besides hundreds of lesser officers on either side, who had come together to do honor to the memory of the 6,000 men in gray who sleep the sleep that



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.
(Erected to Memory of Confederate Prisoners Who Died at Fort Douglass, Chicago.)

knows no waking in the beautiful cemetery by the shores of Lake Michigan. Veterans were there who had followed the fortunes of Lee and Jackson, and more than once flung their squadrons against the hosts of Grant and Meade. There were commanders who had carried the stars and stripes of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and old soldiers, the mention of whose names evokes the memories of Shiloh, Look out Mountain, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, Gettysburg and Antietam. All had gathered to honor brave Americans—not ex-Confederates but soldiers of a common country.

A Salute from Battery D.

Finally the clear notes of a bugle announced that the Chicago City Troops, Captain Funkhouser, which was to escort the visitors to the depot, was in line, and the carriages, each containing two federals and two Confederates, were rapidly filled and moved toward Michigan avenue.

As the procession moved along the broad boulevard, Battery D, Illinois National Guard, which was stationed in the lake front park, fired a national salute of sixteen guns.

The Black Hussars, Captain T. S. Quincy, acted as a guard of honor, and detachments from the Illinois militia, Grand Army posts, and camps of Confederate Veterans, made up the rest of the procession. The route to the cemetery was covered within a few minutes, and it was a quarter to 41 o'clock when the monument was reached.

Here a great crowd had assembled, stretching out in dense masses from every side of the speakers' stand. The police and military had considerable difficulty in clearing a way for the carriages, and it was considerably after 11 o'clock—the hour set for beginning the exercises—when the distinguished visitors were seated on the platform and the military band began the opening selection.

The opening ceremonies concluded, General John C. Underwood, who originated the idea of a monument, then briefly sketched the inception and progress of the work, which culminated in the great gathering today, and closed by introducing as presiding officer of the exercises Rev. H. W. Bolton, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church, and past commander of U. S. Grant post No. 38, G. A. R., whom he eulogized as the "embodiment of honor, justice, morality, a broad representative of the Union veteran, a humanitarian and a Christian gentleman."

Wade Hampton of South Carolina, scion of a long line of patriots, a hero among heroes, was the orator of the day, and the words that fell from his lips were "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Our limited space permits us to give only the following brief extracts from the eloquent address:

"Nor is this all that marks this occasion as exceptional and remarkable, and which would render it memorable in our annals for all time to come. No monument in the world has such an honorable history as attaches to yonder one. That marks the graves of no victorious soldiers, but of the followers of a lost cause; it stands not on southern soil, but on northern; the men who rest under its shadow come from our far off southland, and it owes its erection not to the comrades of the dead soldiers, but mainly to the generosity and magnanimity of their former foes—the citizens of this great city. All honor then to the brave and liberal men of Chicago who have shown by their action that they regard the war as over, and they can welcome as friends, on this solemn and auspicious occasion, their former enemies."

"As long as this lofty column points to heaven—as long as one stone of its foundation remains—future generations of Americans should look upon it with pride not only as an honor to those who conceived its construction, but as a silent, though noble, emblem of a restored union and a reunited people."

"In the name of my comrades, dead and living, and in my own name, I give grateful thanks to the brave men of Chicago who have done honor to our dead here, not as Confederate soldiers, but as brave men who preferred imprisonment and death rather than freedom obtained by a dishonorable sacrifice of the principles for which they were willing to die."

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STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

Dallas Crops Damaged.

News reached Selma Monday of a fearful hail storm in the Sardinia neighborhood Sunday evening. Crops were badly damaged. On John Scroggins' place a good stand of cotton was completely ruined and will have to be replanted. Many others suffered just as severely.

Annual Encampment—State Troops.

Governor Oates has selected Mobile as the place for the annual encampment of the Alabama State Troops. They will assemble there on June 30th and go into camp at the Alba place on the bay, where a former encampment was made. Col. Williams will be in command. The people of Mobile have subscribed \$1,700 to the expense fund of the camp.

Furnaces Fired Up Again.

The North Alabama furnace at Florence, is again in operation after being idle for nearly a year. The fires were started Friday evening. The North Alabama is being operated by J. Overton Ewin, the receiver of the Sphatite Iron Company. It is also currently reported that the large Philadelphia furnace at this place will be put in operation shortly.

A Good Immigration Scheme.

The Alabama Wine and Fruit Growing company of Winchestr, Cleburne county, Ala., has chartered a train of seven sleepers, which will leave Chicago about July 15, loaded with representative northern citizens. This will bring down these people free of charge in order to show their wine and grape shipping during July. The train will come by Chattanooga and return via Birmingham.

Organized for Gold Mining.

The Santa Creek Mining company was organized Friday at Scottsboro, with a capital stock of \$100,000 to mine for gold in Sand mountain, fourteen miles from Scottsboro.

During the meeting reports reached Scottsboro that gold had also been discovered on the north side of the Tennessee river opposite the mouth of Santa creek, and the town became greatly excited. Land owners now refuse to entertain propositions of sale.

Better and Better Business Grows.

The Elliott Car Company, of Gadsden, has received an order from the Southern railroad for 200 gondolas, making the total to date for that company of 700 cars. This is not all. The company has contracted with the Mexican Central for 3,600 car wheels to be shipped as soon as possible to Tampico, Mexico. It is claimed that this is the first order of the kind ever received from Mexico by an American.

Base Incendiarianism.

About 11 o'clock Monday night fire was discovered in the northwest corner of the Lee and Stodolow academy, at Goodwater. Situated upon a hill, some distance from any dwelling, and occurring at an hour when most of the citizens were asleep, the flames had become master of the situation before anyone reached the scene. The building was destroyed.

Incendiarianism was the cause. The building was valued at about \$2,500; insurance, \$1000.

An Ins Cure Depository.

Mr. Charles Easterling, a truck farmer who resides near Pritchard's station, about three miles north of Mobile, was robbed last Saturday night by unknown person or persons, who entered his house and stole \$800 in cash from a trunk. The theft was reported to the sheriff, and Deputies Murphy and Cazalas went out to the place to investigate the matter and succeeded in arresting Jeff Bishop and his wife, colored, who were brought to town and lodged in the county jail.

Very Much Engaged.

Major Frank V. Anderson, chairman of the board of managers for the Alabama exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition, of Birmingham; Hon. Hector D. Lane, of Athens, Ala., commissioner of agriculture for Alabama, and N. F. Thompson, secretary of the Birmingham Commercial Club, were in Atlanta Tuesday to see about the Alabama exhibit and building.

The pressure of other duties on President Collier, however, and the other exposition officials, made it impossible to give these gentlemen the time they desired and hence they will return to Alabama and will make another visit at an early day.

Electric Car Accident.

Last Tuesday morning a trolley car on the Montgomery Belt line happened to an accident that caused the motor-man Thomas Doran and two lady passengers, Mrs. Robert Davis and Mrs. Robert H. Jones to receive several bruises each and a severe shaking up all around.

A bolt holding the rod or iron braces on which the rear motor was suspended, snapped and the motor plowed in the ground. The car stopped instantly with a fearful jar that threw the lady passengers to the front end, Mrs. Davis's head going through a glass window.

Motor-man Doran was pitched over the dashboard of the platform, and landed in the street twenty feet in front of his car. He was dazed for a few seconds, but got up in time to help his passengers out. Both Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Davis were scratched and bruised, but their injuries are of a slight nature.

Lost Their Bait Once.

A few days ago a number of young men employed in a Board Street, Selma store got hold of one of the seductive circulars with which the "green goods" rascals fish for suckers, and upon the suggestion of a passer-by, made up thirty cents and telegraphed for a sample of "the goods." The sample came and proved to be a bright new \$1 bill which was pronounced genuine at the bank. Along with the sample came type-written instructions how to "meet the brother who travels on the square," and the number 938 is given. This "brother" will whisper in the ear of the sucker who goes on to buy the goods so that the aforesaid sucker may know that he has found the brother

aforesaid. These instructions are stamped with a rubber stamp, which reads: "Hereafter all telegrams must be signed by your right name and addressed to my private office."

Also wear a stiff hat, as that is the kind worn by Eastern people, and you will not look so much like a stranger. Do not bring any bag with you, as I will furnish you one."

The young gentlemen who wrote for the sample are 70 cents ahead on the deal and they are satisfied to let well enough alone.

A Crook Meets the Usual Fate.

On Tuesday night at Montgomery two officers set out to catch a thief of whose depredations there had been frequent complaints recently. About 4 o'clock Wednesday morning they, with Patrolman McKee, discovered the negro, Dick Lee, going across the school house common with a large bag on his shoulders, and from the bag issued sounds as of chickens confined therein.

When called on to halt and throw up his hands, he dropped his bag of spoils, drew his pistol and snapped it in Officer McKee's face, whereupon the officer fired and the negro fell dead with a bullet hole through his heart.

On the negro's person was found a crooked steel instrument of a novel invention, which he had used to prize open locks and gain admittance to residences and hen houses, and a pistol, which Chief Gerald says is an exact counterpart of those stolen by Colonel Harris from the Birmingham Arms company. Lee, who has been known under the names of Knight, Hooks, Holdfield and Thomas, has been famous in criminal circles in Montgomery and Birmingham for the past thirty years, and his death relieves the officers of one more crook to watch. In the bag was found fifteen chickens.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial.

The annual commencement of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial institute for colored youths was held Thursday. Dr. E. W. Donal, of Boston, delivered the commencement sermon. There were fifty-four graduates. W. H. Baldwin, vice-president of the Southern railway, was elected a trustee.

Booker T. Washington, the principal, stated that an unknown friend in Italy had given \$12,000 to the school for a new chapel. The students of the school paid in labor last year \$41,000 and in cash \$9,700.

THE FRENCH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Slaughter of Brazilian Villagers by Marines.

M. Chateaufort, French minister of the colonies, has received a cable dispatch from the governor of French Guiana reporting severe fighting. The dispatch narrates that some Brazilian adventurers captured and robbed a Frenchman named Trajano, a settler on the boundary. Other Frenchmen had been similarly treated, and consequently the governor sent the dispatch vessel Bengali and a number of marines to restore order. When the vessel reached Mapa fifteen boat loads of marines went up the river fifteen miles. Lunier and some of the marines landed, and the captain, carrying a flag of truce, proceeded with a bugler and a sergeant toward the village where Trajano was held, intending to demand his release.

When they came into the presence of Chief Gabral, the latter treacherously fired at Captain Lunier and ordered his followers to shoot the Frenchmen. A general fusillade was opened from the houses in the vicinity. Lieutenant Destroux, hearing the firing, hurried to the village from the river with a company of marines and a conflict followed that lasted two hours.

Gabral and sixty followers were killed. The French lost five killed, including Captain Lunier, and twenty wounded. The dead and wounded were taken to the Bengali, which then returned to Cayenne, where the dead were buried with military honors. M. Chateaufort is now conferring by cable with the governor regarding the measures to be taken in the matter.

A Heart Breaking Calamity.

A frightful tragedy occurred near Chestnut Mound, Smith county, Tenn., on Friday last, as a result of which two young daughters of Sam McKinney are dead, while his baby is slightly wounded.

McKinney had been out on his farm with a rifle, and on approaching his house, landed the gun to his 23-year old son, Henry, requesting him to take it in the house. Approaching the front door, Henry decided to unload the gun, and thinking he had removed all the loads he let the hammer fall, only to hear a report and feel the gun recoil in his hands. Through the door the bullet sped, and through the bodies of the sisters, who were close together just inside the door. The elder was 8 years old, the other being a few years younger, and both were instantly killed, while a nine months old infant was also slightly wounded.

Avenging His Sister's Wrongs.

At noon Sunday on the steps of Troy Presbyterian church, seven miles south of Versailles, Ky., George B. Montgomery killed his brother-in-law, Archibald Riley, and was himself mortally wounded by Riley. The tragedy was the culmination of a sensation that upset high society in the blue grass section three years ago, when, it is said, Riley seduced Montgomery's sister and fled to Mississippi. He was brought back and at the point of a pistol forced to marry the girl. He immediately deserted and did not return to these parts until recently. Both men attended church Sunday. Neither man saw the other till after the service, when they met face to face on the steps. Both began firing at once and did not stop till one was dead, with five bullets in his body, and the other dying with an ugly wound just above the heart.

Strike Ended in Pittsburg District.

That the miners' strike in the Pittsburg district, which has been stubbornly fought for the past twelve weeks, is at an end is a foregone conclusion. The district officials admit that the strike is lost and that it is useless to fight any longer. The miners struck for a uniform rate of 69 cents. Several large firms were successful in running their mines non-union and at their own rate of wages. The men will likely return to work at the 60 cent rate offered by the presidents.

Royal Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

ASLEEP IN A REFRIGERATOR.

A Wife Put There by Burglars and Found by Her Husband.

The construction of city flats is such that it seems as if flat thieves ought to be able to obtain almost unlimited plunder with impunity. But they are forever getting caught, and most of them are lowest grades of sneak thieves. Anything like originality in their methods is rare, so the experience of the head of a modest West Side flat this week is remarkable, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. He arrived home from business about 6 o'clock, and at once observed indications that something unusual had been going on. It was evident that a thief had been around, and that he had gone away without taking much, if anything, with him, unless it was the resident's wife, for she was nowhere to be found. The husband presumed that she had gone to notify the police, so he sat down and waited; but after an hour or two he became anxious and inquired of the neighbors. They had heard or seen nothing either of thief or wife. Then there was trouble. The husband hurried to the nearest police station. His wife hadn't been there, and a general alarm was sent out for patrolmen to watch for her, while two detectives returned to the house and helped push inquiries. The kitchen and dining-room looked as if the wife had been interrupted in her work, but there was no other sign of her. The detectives looked very wise, asked many questions that seemed impudent to the distracted husband, made some notes and went away.

The husband was in a bad state of mind, but not so upset that he didn't presently realize that he needed food. Rather than go to a restaurant he went to his refrigerator to see what there might be to eat. He opened the door, and there curled up in the ice chamber was his wife. She wasn't hurt; she hadn't even fainted. She was simply sound asleep, somewhat stupefied with the close air and cramped in every joint, but otherwise in good condition and glad to get out. She explained that she caught a thief at work, and that he clapped her into the refrigerator before she could scream. Once in she could do nothing. There was no inner handle to the door. She cried aloud, and finding no response just waited to be discovered, dreading all the while that her wedding spoons had been taken. They were not, though they had been placed, with other valuables, in the center of the dining-room table for carrying off, and the incident ended happily.

The Furnace Fire.

In order to have a furnace work properly it is necessary to keep the cellar cold by means of a steady draught. The air-shaft may be all that is needed for actual combustion, but in order to have the hot air distributed through the house, the cellar itself must be kept cold. The air-shaft should be frequently examined, as, unless properly protected, it is apt to become a refuge for stray cats.

Doctor Lincoln, an authority on heating and ventilation, says that the great trouble with our household furnaces, which he is far from regarding as an ideal system of heating, but nevertheless the most practical at present, is that they are too small. The uninformed, who have to pay the coal bills, probably think them too large. But he explains that the heat can be better regulated and better diffused by having a small fire in a large furnace than with a large fire in a small furnace.

Furnaces are often blamed for not ventilating a physical law, in that they cannot heat a windward room.

There is no use in fighting this; the only thing to be done is to have additional fires.

A good furnace needs to be shaken down but twice a day. It should be supplied with two long poker—one straight, for loosening the coal from the sides and in the center, the other with a hook for running between the bars of the grate to remove clinkers or coal which have become wedged.

He Saluted the Flag.

Capt. James Oliver, of the clipper Louisiana, which arrived here the other day, tells this story: "When the Louisiana was the guest of the Lord Mayor of the Irish capital. The Mayor suggested to Wales that it would be interesting for him to visit the Louisiana, and see just what an old-time American clipper ship looked like. Captain Oliver was notified that the Prince would like to come aboard. The Captain's son, hearing of this, declared that he would compel the Prince to tip his hat to him. This the Prince never does, by the way. When the party came aboard the boy appeared on deck waving the American flag. The Prince, noticing the national colors, raised his hat, and the others in the party followed suit, to the great delight of the Captain's son, who in this way made good his boast."

Just the Man.

Wiggles—A promoter? What earthly qualifications has he for a promoter? Wiggles—Well, he has failed in everything that he has ever undertaken on his own account.

BROKE UP THE CAMP MEETING.

Startling Effect of a Mocking Bird Steam Whistle on a Negro Crowd.

Some years ago the steamer Paris C. Brown introduced the mocking bird whistle on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, says the Louisville Times. On the trip from Cincinnati to New Orleans and back the demoniacal wails and unearthly screams of that "holy terror" created a sensation everywhere, and all along shore produced fear and consternation, especially among the negroes, who had never heard anything like it before. Nothing in the shape of a steam whistle had ever been heard like it in this or any other country, and its unpopularity has caused but little to be heard of it since. By a manipulation of the valve it could be made to moan, groan, grunt, scream, yell, howl and whistle, and it could be heard on the river at night for many miles.

One dark night a negro revival was going on in the woods near a little town on the Mississippi, and excitement was at its highest pitch. The old "culud sky pilot" was preaching and exhorting the sinful ones to come up "an' jine de ban." Some were moaning, some groaning, many singing, many shouting, and all sweating as the old preacher said: "Cum a shoutin', cum a runnin', kaze yer kaint nebber tell w'en der debil gwine ter cum and grab yer. Now's yer chance. Brudder, is yer ready? Sister, is yer pre-pah-ed to meit de debil? He's libbe ter cum any minit, an' w'en he does cum—"

Just then the Paris Brown, on her way south, turned the bend about two miles up the river and turned loose that terrific whistle, filling the air for miles around with all sorts of groans, screams, yells and howls, which fell upon the ears of the old preacher and his terrified congregation. The minister's eyes looked like inverted new moons. He looked at his congregation in silence and listened. The men and women looked in fear and terror at each other as all listened to the strangest and most unearthly sounds that had ever filled their ears. Presently the old preacher grabbed his hat and, leaning forward, shouted:

"Dat's him, he's an' all. Dat's de debil. I knows his voice. W'at I bin a-tellin' yer? Take to de woods, bruders; take to de woods, sisters. De debil am cum an' you mus' run an' pray an' keep a-runnin'. I'm wid yer," and the preacher and congregation "took to the woods" and remained there until the whistling ceased and the Paris Brown passed down like a meteor in the darkness of the night, with that whistle as still as death. For days afterward the question of the colored people was: "Did you hear it?" and the answer was always another question: "W'at was it?"

"Mice" Would Be More Effective. Mrs. Strongminded—What would the men say if 1,000,000 of women should rise in their righteous wrath and demand the ballot at the point of the bayonet?

Mrs. Strongminded (abstractedly)—Oh, rats, I suppose.—Judge.

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS

and those soon to become mothers, read the Favorite Prescription. It is the most practical at present, is that they are too small. The uninformed, who have to pay the coal bills, probably think them too large. But he explains that the heat can be better regulated and better diffused by having a small fire in a large furnace than with a large fire in a small furnace.

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. III.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1895.

NO. 52.

BRYAN AT MEMPHIS

HE HAULS MR. CARLISLE OVER THE COALS.

They Are Both Good Democrats and Helped Elect Mr. Cleveland for the Party's Sake, You Know—What Will Bryan Do?

The next day after Mr. Carlisle made a speech at Memphis the free-silver democrats held a meeting which was addressed by Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska. Among other things Mr. Bryan said:

"I have read the speech delivered by Mr. Carlisle in this city on yesterday; also that delivered by him at Covington, Ky., last Monday evening, and I have compared them with the speech delivered by him on the 21st of February, 1878, in the house of representatives, and I am reminded of the language used by David in lamenting the death of Saul: 'How are the mighty fallen!'"

"In 1878 Mr. Carlisle was hurling the pebbles of truth at the giant of the Philistines—John Sherman. Today, as a Goliath, he daily issues challenges to his former friends. His speech of 1878 was made when he was 43 years old, in the full possession of his physical strength and mental vigor. He had then been a practicing lawyer for 20 years, a member of the state legislature of Kentucky and lieutenant governor of that state, and was then a member of congress. Mr. Carlisle did not refer to Memphis in his speech of 1878, but he did refer to it at Covington, and said:

"Some of the opinions then expressed have been modified, and some of them have been changed altogether by subsequent events and by a more thorough investigation of the subjects to which they related, but on the question of free coinage my convictions have never been shaken for a moment."

"But he did not state, even at Covington, what parts of his former speech he repudiated and what parts he modified. He served in the house and senate for about fifteen years after the making of that speech, and never upon a single occasion did he attempt to withdraw the utterances of 1878 or to modify the emphasis with which he then spoke. He explained that he voted for free coinage in 1878 in the hope that it would be amended in the senate, but he never voted against free coinage until after the nomination of Mr. Cleveland in 1892. It is true that in 1878 Mr. Carlisle did say that he opposed the free coinage of silver, but he ought, in all fairness, to have stated that he was at that time opposed to the free coinage of gold also. He said in his speech of 1878:

"I am opposed to free coinage of either gold or silver, but in favor of the unlimited coinage of both metals upon terms of exact equality."

"Not only is his present language contradicted by his former speech, but a letter written in 1890 by him says that he was at that time in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

"Mr. Carlisle, in 1878, said: 'The struggle now going on cannot cease, and ought not to cease, until all the industrial interests of the country are fully and finally emancipated from the heartless domination of syndicates, stock exchanges, and other great combinations of money grabbers in this country and Europe.' Now Mr. Carlisle is the honored guest at the convention attended by bankers and financiers who are opposed to the use of silver as standard money."

"Mr. Carlisle asks why the advocates of bimetalism are not in favor of the restoration of silver gradually. What mockery this is! Did not we secure the passage of the seigniorage bill just after repeal of the Sherman law, and did not Mr. Carlisle's chief, Mr. Cleveland, veto this bill, notwithstanding the fact that it was voted for by more than two-thirds of the democrats of both houses? Did not the advocates of bimetalism in the senate offer to support a bill providing for the unlimited coinage of silver, without the provocation that the government should charge a seigniorage equal to the difference between the bullion and coinage values? Did not the opponents of silver oppose this measure as violently as they did the free coinage of silver?"

"In 1878, when Mr. Carlisle was in sympathy with the masses of the people, he said: 'Let us, if we can do no better, pass bill after bill, embodying in each some one substantial provision for relief, and send them to the executive for his approval. If he withholds his signature and we are unable to secure the necessary vote here or elsewhere to enact them into laws, notwithstanding his veto, let us, as a last resort, suspend the rules and put them into general appropriation bills, with the distinct understanding that if the people can get no relief the government can get no money.'"

An Argument Answered.
"These are the words of the same distinguished statesman who, at Memphis and Covington, assures the people that there is now no need of relief and that we have only to enjoy the prosperity guaranteed by a gold standard."

"Mr. Carlisle, in discussing the legal ratio, assumes that the United States can accomplish no more by free coinage than our little neighbor, Mexico, and overlooks entirely the effect which will be produced upon the value of silver bullion by the unlimited use of it in the United States. In other words, he does not take into consideration the fact that the United States is, in commercial standing, more than ten times as great as Mexico, and he does not take into consideration the fact that an increased demand, such as would be furnished by the United States, will affect the price of that portion of silver which falls upon the market."

"In estimating the amount of gold available for coinage annually, he fails to consider the great increase in the consumption of gold in the arts and the increase in commerce in the last hundred years. Mr. Carlisle holds out no hope of international bimetalism, but insists that it is the duty of this government to maintain a gold standard, and tries to show that it will cause no appreciation in the value of the dollar."

"At the Memphis convention Mr. Catchings insisted that the opponents of silver were expecting international bimetalism. This seeming conflict between Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Catchings can be easily explained. Mr. Carlisle believed that the government should buy whatever silver it needs, and therefore might be called a 'buy-metallist.' Mr. Catchings is in favor of the restoration of silver after awhile, if other nations will help us, and, therefore, may be called a 'by-and-by-metallist.'"

Must Act Alone.
"What need is there for bimetalism if the gold standard will furnish a sufficient amount of money? The confession that bimetalism is desirable destroys all arguments advanced in behalf of gold monometallism, and, when one has admitted the desirability of bimetalism he must either favor the restoration of it by the United States alone or submit the destinies of this people to foreign nations. It has been well said that it is more dangerous to put an English banker at the head of our financial system than to put an English admiral at the head of our navy or an English general at the head of our army."

Mr. Bryan discussed various phases of the money question. He closed by saying that Secretary Carlisle had deserted the "struggling masses" for whom he formerly spoke, but that even without his leadership they would be able to cast their ballots for the restoration of the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and that the present efforts of Secretary Carlisle, instead of retarding the movement, would make his former speech familiar to the American people and show them the danger of entrusting their financial policy to the "idle holders of idle capital, or to their representatives."

ALL OUR WAY.

Even the Atlanta Constitution Is for Free-Silver Coinage.

The following editorial paragraphs from the recent issue of the Atlanta Constitution seem to indicate a full conversion to the Populist system of finance. At any rate the "calamity howler" who can get ahead of them ought to have a premium:

Scratch a goldbug and you'll find a full-fledged traitor.

An American currency system is what the people of this country want. We want to get hold of a goldbug editor who will tell the truth and stick to facts.

There are plenty of Tories in this country who are anxious to see the U. S. abandon the Monroe doctrine. The British bankers are already in complete control of our treasury. How long before the British politicians will have control of our legislative machinery?

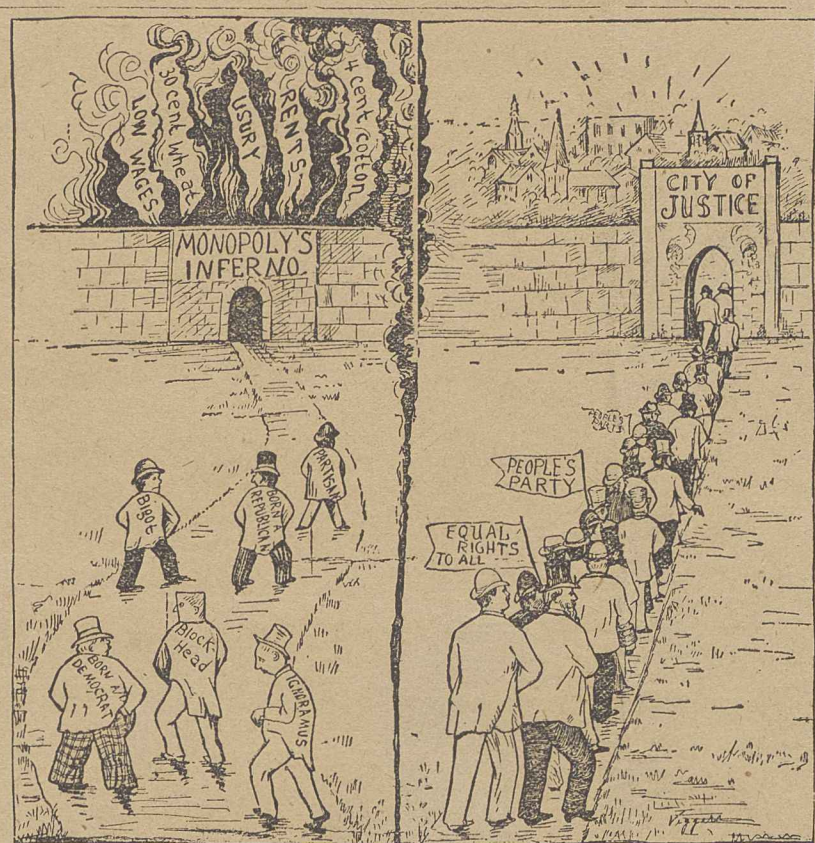
Gov. McKinley is more in favor of protection now than ever. He wants to be protected against the silver element in the Republican party. The cuckoo in the south will have to get John Sherman to carry on their gold campaign. John was a goldbug before Mr. Cleveland was heard of.

It is to be observed that some of the cuckoo organs in Georgia have thrown off all disguise. They are no longer "bimetalists." They are in favor of the British gold standard, and they solemnly reproduce the fallacious arguments that are invented by the organs of Wall street.

Disappointed.

We are very much disappointed in the apparent failure of the new Silver party to materialize. While we have stood by the People's party and the Omaha platform and opposed the one-plank proposition, we were hopeful that the Silver party would draw largely from the old parties, and that eventually the Silver party would come to us. But so far as we can observe there has been practically no favorable response to the address issued by Gen. Warner of Ohio, and others, for the organization of the Silver or Bimetallic party. Here was a platform without the government ownership of railroads, etc., and without the subtreasury and land-loan planks, which were eagerly by the silver men to be the barriers which have kept millions of men out of the People's party. The failure of the Silver party proves that dropping these planks would not strengthen the People's party, but would weaken it. Government loans and government railroads are propositions that draw to the support of money reform thousands and thousands of voters.—Missouri World.

Notwithstanding the persistence with which the goldbugs urge the importance of the metal in a dollar being intrinsically worth 100 cents, or its legal face value, every noted political economist that is worth being quoted as authority, from Aristotle to John Sherman, has laid it down as a principle of finance that it is the volume of money in circulation and not the material of which it is composed that fixes its value. The goldbugs have chosen gold, not because of its intrinsic value, but because of its scarcity and the ease with which they can manipulate the currency when based upon gold. Even now they propose to base most of the currency which shall be put in circulation on bonds which are really based upon the credit of the people.



Broad is the road that leads to Destruction, but few are traveling that way.

THE GOLD BUG LIARS.

WHERE "SOUND MONEY" CAMPAIGN IS CONDUCTED.

Enormous Expense to Spread Wall Street Theories—Plate Matter Service Free to Newspapers All Over the Country.

The campaign now in progress in behalf of sound money promises to be one of the most exciting in the history of the financial world. In every state in the union the friends and foes of free silver are marshaling their forces, and from now on until after the presidential election next year the great topic of discussion in political circles will be the money question.

The headquarters of the anti-silver men in New York are at No. 52 Williams street, on the fifth floor of the Union building. The organization is known as the Reform club, and has for its president Charles S. Fairchild, formerly secretary of the treasury. The hard work of the club is entrusted to a committee on sound currency, of which John DeWitt Warner, formerly representative in congress, is chairman, and Calvin Tompkins is secretary. They were compelled only the other day to secure their present commodious quarters in order to carry on the crusade against free silver.

The club believes that the present free-silver craze is due largely to the ignorance of the masses on financial questions, and that the quickest way to check the fallacy and make sound currency legislation possible is to educate the voters by carefully prepared papers and pamphlets from the pens of well-known writers on the currency experiences of this and other countries. This is the work which the committee on sound currency has undertaken. Byron W. Holt and L. Carroll Root look after the editing of the sound money newspaper articles that appear regularly in the several supplements of the club, and Mr. H. S. T. Kloss, of Yale university, attends to a good part of the correspondence.

The club has been busy for more than a year in getting classified lists of voters, and has spent many thousands of dollars in this work alone.

For example, if it is desired to reach bank officials, the secretary of the committee can, within a comparatively short time, communicate directly with more than 30,000 bank presidents and cashiers scattered throughout the country. Again, the names of more than a million of the most prominent farmers in the United States are in the list of the club's classified addresses.

Secretary Holt keeps a watchful eye on the newspapers of the country, and sees that they are constantly supplied with all sorts of arguments and articles bearing on the campaign. The result is that the club's efforts are pretty thoroughly heralded up and down the land, and every mail brings in marked copies of newspaper articles or a big batch of letters making inquiries of one kind or another.

The hundred thousand "supplements" filled with solid money literature are sent out every week, and beginning now a "plate matter" factory to supply fresh plate matter on the currency question to every paper in the land that wants it, and the cost will be only the freight or express charges.

The work of the Reform club, however, does not begin to meet the needs of the case. In the west there are two silver papers to every gold-basis organ, and silver orators are legion.

But the club does not confine its operations to its subscribers and supporters alone. It is reaching out after the students in the colleges and universities. For example, in Cornell, Columbia, Michigan university, and the College of the City of New York, the club's publications have many readers, and they formed themselves into centers for the dissemination of sound currency literature.

If anyone doubts that there is a great battle on hand, he has only to see the stinging letters that are received from the silver followers in various states. The sound money advocates are branded as "rascals," "robbers," "yellow-bellied traitors alongside of whom Benedict Arnold was an angel," and a hundred other epithets.

The reports received at the sound money headquarters show that the situation is serious, as regards sound money views, throughout the United States. West of the Mississippi there are few states that can safely be counted on as anti-silver states. All through the west free-silver fallacies seem to be widespread.

Arkansas is hopelessly lost and Nebraska is not far behind. Even Pennsylvania shows that it needs looking after. The Manufacturers' club of Philadelphia has thrown out its banner for bimetalism, and Senator Don Cameron is an open and avowed friend of free silver.

The south is about evenly divided between the two camps, with the chances in favor of the sound-money men.—New York Herald.

THE YOUNG ROMAN.

Allen W. Thurman Denounces Secretary John G. Carlisle.

Hon. Allen W. Thurman, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic state committee, on being asked what he thought of Mr. Carlisle's speech, said:

"To all those who are conversant with the history of the subject it is simply laughable to think that the great secretary of the treasury, in defense of the administration and sound money, has been compelled simply to make the same speech that has been made by the Hon. John Sherman each year for the last twenty years. It is almost a dead copy, and has been answered over and over again, until the people are weary of it. The same dishonesty pervades it as does the copy from which it is taken, but in the case of Mr. Carlisle it is worse, because he pretends to be a Democrat and then states that Democratic senators, among them my father, voted for the act of 1873. He is trying to create the impression all the while by his statements that they did this with the full knowledge of what the bill contained, when he knew every one of the senators and representatives (including the grand old Beck from his own state, whom he now tries to misrepresentations to help bolster up his own traitorous position) denied in open senate that they had any knowledge of what he tries in this speech by fraud to make people believe they did. As, for instance, Judge Thurman said: 'I can not say what took place in the house, but I know when the bill was pending in the senate we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage, and fix up one thing and another, and there was not a single man in the senate, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization.'"

"Senator Beck said: 'It (the bill demonetizing silver) was understood by neither house of congress. I say that with the full knowledge of the facts.'"

"Nearly every member of the senate and house made similar statements. Why did not Mr. Carlisle tell the whole truth? Can people believe such a man honest?"

Do you think the speech will do the silver cause any harm?"

"Well, as I said before, Senator Sherman has been making it for twenty years, and the silver cause does not appear to be growing any less; and, more, I suppose that Senator Sherman will make the same old speech at the Republican convention."

Ex-Senator Thurman is quite ill at present and unable to keep up with the silver question, which he and his son discussed for years together, and on which they fully agreed.

Why Is It?

Our esteemed contemporary, the Daily Morning Star of St. Louis, remarks that "silver fails to rise in price because there is no more demand for it." It also insists that the main reason why we should not coin the supply of silver is because it is cheap. Now we want to ask just one question right here. Would not the free coinage of silver increase the demand for it, and would not this increased demand enhance its price? The position assumed by the goldbugs reminds us of the old lady who did not want her boy to go about the water until he learned to swim. Until silver was demonetized there was a demand for it which kept up the price. When it was demonetized the demand fell off and the price went down. It is folly now to say that to increase its uses will not also increase the demand and also the price.

Human rights are sacredly "vested."

CARLISLE'S SPEECH.

COMES OUT BOLDLY FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

Coached by the Money Power—A Few Holes Punctured in It by the Trenchant Pen of a Chronic Calamity Howler.

The speeches of Secretary Carlisle at Memphis and Covington may be said to be the ablest presentation of the subject from the standpoint of the gold-standard men. It is certainly a speech that is calculated to deceive many people. His speech indicates that there has been a good deal of lying done about the "crime of 1873." He says there was no crime committed; that what is called the demonetization act was not passed by stealth, and that we had at that time practically been on a gold basis for thirty-five years. While he was making this latter assertion he did not explain why, if such was the case, it was written in every one of the fifteen hundred million dollars' worth of bonds issued as a result of the funding act of 1870 that those bonds should be paid in gold and silver coin of the existing standard value at that time. Senator Beck, in a speech in the United States senate in 1885, said: "Therefore they caused the act of July 14, 1870, to be passed, extending the time of payment, reducing the interest, and exchanging the new bonds in express terms from all taxation, state, federal, or municipal, and to prevent all mistakes or misapprehension as to the character, quality, and weight of the money in which payment of the new bonds should be made, they caused to be printed on each bond as part of its obligation that it 'shall be paid in coin of the standard value prescribed by law on the 14th of July, 1870.'"

In 1869 a successful effort was made to have the government recognize coin only as "lawful money." No attempt was made at that time to show that coin meant gold. No one claimed for an instant that any obligation could not at that time be discharged in silver. The contention, then, on the part of the banker and bondholder, was to secure payment for their bonds in a dollar worth intrinsically twice as much as the one they paid for the bonds. They succeeded. There is no getting around this fact. That is, they secured the passage of an act which virtually doubled the value of their bonds, and the burden was on the people. It comes with poor grace now for them to raise the cry that it would be dishonest for the people to do the same thing, especially when the people have had nothing to do with causing the appreciation of one kind of money at the expense of another. The bankers themselves are responsible for this. All kinds of property have depreciated in value, and why should not all kinds of debt obligations be subjected to the same process. Notes and bonds and other securities are only a species of property. Why should they not be subjected to shrinkage in values the same as a man's farm, his factory, or other kind of property? The men who have manipulated the currency have so managed it that wealth-producing property has been shrunk in value to one-half of what it was when the process of making "honest dollars" began. Now the very men who brought about this shrinkage of values are kicking the hardest when it is proposed to apply it to their own holdings.

We say, "Lay on, Macduff, and—die!" Mr. Carlisle admits that if we had free coinage of silver that the bullion in the dollar would be worth as much as the dollar, but, says he, "What would the silver dollar itself be worth?" He goes on to show that it would not be worth our "present standard of value," on which point there is no question. The real question involved is this: Is it right, in a readjustment of values, to apply a new standard to some classes of property and not apply it to others? To illustrate: In 1867, when this new adjustment of values began, A owned a farm worth \$10,000. B also owned a farm, but sold it for \$10,000 and loaned the money at interest. The new adjustment of values (the process of making "honest dollars") has gone on until now. A's farm has shrunk in value to \$5,000, but B's notes, which are but another class of property, are still nominally worth not only \$10,000, but really represent twice as much of other forms of property as they did in 1867. When it is known that B now belongs to the class of men who are contending for "honest dollars" and "sound currency," the diabolism of the scheme is apparent. A has all the time been a producer of wealth and belongs to a class that has absolutely made nothing during all these years, although he has labored industriously. On the other hand, B has been a gentleman of leisure, living off the interest of his money, which represented the labor of others—a parasite in fact—and now his holdings are worth double what they were in 1867.

Anyone can see that it is to B's interest to have better dollars—dollars that will buy more of the products of labor, and anybody ought to see that it is not to A's interest to have better dollars, since he has got to exchange the products of his labor for dollars. The contention then, aside from paying debts already contracted, is between A, who wants more dollars for his products, and B, who wants more products for his dollars. The question of what A pays for what he buys cuts no figure in the case, as what he buys is the products of some other man's labor, who buys in turn the products of A, and thus it is simply a fair exchange of the products of each other's toll. The real question is, shall the people who do not work be compelled to pay a fair price for what they consume? This

class constitutes about one-half of the population and what they consume may fairly be considered as the surplus product of labor. The question of compensation is really embraced in the disposition of this surplus—what laborers consume of each other's products is merely in the way of exchange. But what the non-producer buys may be considered as going toward the profits of the producer, unless through some system of financial legerdemain, such as rents, interest, and contraction and expansion of values, and speculation thereon, the non-producer manages to offset the amount of his purchases. For thirty years this has not only been done, but the non-producer has much more than offset his purchases. The price which the American laborer has paid for this is constant toll and a wonderful amount of indebtedness. I think it would be safe to say that "sticking to the grand old parties" has cost the producers of the United States a debt of thirty thousand millions of dollars, which now represents an annual tribute of eighteen hundred million dollars.

Mr. Carlisle's treatment of the subject of prices does no credit to his intelligence. It shows that he is either a demagogue or has never gone below the surface of this question in his investigations. He starts out with the assumption that a man spends all he makes and is not expected to lay up anything for a "rainy day" or for old age. We are willing to admit that if a man has a good home, is out of debt, and has enough to keep him in his old age it would make but little difference to him as to what prices were so long as the price for which he sold was established on the basis of the price for which he bought. But how many producers and laborers are so situated? Here again Mr. Carlisle shows his disposition to represent only the rich and well-to-do.

If a man is in debt it makes a great deal of difference in what he gets for his surplus products. We will suppose that a man after he has sold enough to pay all living and farm expenses for the year, has 100 bushels of wheat and a bale of cotton left to dispose of and pay the money on his debts. It makes a great deal of difference whether he receives \$1 or 50 cents per bushel for his wheat, or \$100 or \$40 for his bale of cotton. "The same principle applies in the payment of taxes, fees, etc. The trouble with Mr. Carlisle and others of his way of thinking is that, in the consideration of this subject, when it suits their argument they consider gold as money, and when they don't, they consider it as property. If gold is to be considered from the standpoint of intrinsic value alone and to be considered the one thing to adjust balances with foreign nations, we see no reason why the United States should enter into a conspiracy with other nations to increase its value by creating for it a greater demand. According to the gold advocates' own argument there exist the best reasons in the world for the United States to demonetize gold and throw her whole stock of \$625,000,000 on the market of the world and "bear" the price. According to modern business ethics it would be a perfectly legitimate transaction and would render our foreign debts 50 per cent easier to pay. It would be meeting the Rothschilds at their own game. On the whole a careful reading of Mr. Carlisle's speeches only strengthens the opinion we formed twenty years ago that neither gold nor silver is a safe and sound currency. Mr. Carlisle's sound-money proposition consists of gold as the only redemption money, supplemented with silver redeemable in gold, and bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds. This would place the whole currency system in the hands of such men as Belmont and Morgan, whose recent sharp deal with Mr. Carlisle in placing \$62,000,000 in bonds, cost the government over \$9,000,000; places the control of our finances in the hands of such men as Christy, scoured from the temple, as were denounced by Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Lincoln, Stevens and Wade; such men as would not scruple to use the power they thus possessed to still further oppress the people, and control legislation.

W. S. MORGAN.

A Prohibitionist's View.

Ex-Governor St. John, in a recent letter from New York to a friend in Lawrence, said:

"In my judgment the campaign of 1896 will be the most hotly contested of any that this country has ever known. While the tariff has been used as it has in the past, to deceive and mislead the people, the real issue will be between capital and labor. Capital, as represented by Wall street today, has the nation by the throat, and the struggle on the part of labor will be to break away from its grasp, and strike a final blow for freedom. Nothing will help more to bring about this much-desired result than the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. There should be no limitations, no evasions, no compromises touching this matter. Any declaration in favor of free coinage that does not fix the ratio means nothing and is calculated to humbug the people. I can scarcely imagine any greater calamity that could befall our people than the triumph of the financial policy of Wall street in 1896. The struggle that is now upon us really involves the liberties of the people. A continuation of our present financial system for a few years more means a nation of tenants ruled by a few money kings. All men who love home, country, and freedom ought to stand together in this fight and strike a death blow at the ballot-box to the financial policy which has plundered our homes with mortgages, filled our land with tramps, and now seeks to enslave a people who of right ought to be and remain forever free."

The greatest leaders in the People's party seem to be in the "ranks."

CUBA'S REVOLUTION.
The Insurrectionists Reinforced. Gomez and Marti Still in It. A telegram from Key West, Fla., says:

It is now known that an expedition which left the Florida coast Wednesday night landed on the north of Cuba in the province of Las Villas, near Sagua La Grande, under the command of General Roloff. Immediately upon landing they were joined by 3000 insurgents, under command of Zayas, Castillo and Reyes. Among the filibusters was a very prominent surgeon by the name of Valdes Dominguez, author of a book on the assassination of the medical students in 1871. They carried 500 pounds of dynamite. It is rumored that fourteen Americans accompanied the expedition, and also an expert telegraph operator, civil engineer and a powder maker. General Gomez, reported killed by the Spanish newspapers, has invaded Camaguey at the head of 25000 of the best equipped men. At Camaguey Gomez was joined by 700 men, headed by a nephew of the Marquis of Santa Lucia.

In official circles the death of Marti is denied. It is reported that the Cuban who deserted the insurgents stole Marti's correspondence and delivered the same to General Salcedo. This is the foundation for the report of Marti's death.

It is reported that a party of Cubans left St. Augustine Sunday morning, while the townfolks were wrapped in slumber, for Matanzas. They were well equipped with fire arms and provisions. The steamer Orgazita was preparing to leave for Matanzas on Tuesday, with another party. Captain Rodriguez knows all the coasts on the coast, and feels sure of the success of the Orgazita's undertaking.

A FOUL CRIME CONFESSED.
Murder and Robbery Planned and Executed with Deliberation.

One of the most important arrests in the history of Luzern county, Pa., was made at an early hour Tuesday morning by Detective James O'Brien of the Lehigh Valley railroad. The prisoners taken into custody and sent to jail are Frank Shaffer, George Jordan, James Miller, Sheriff Miller and Holmes Bros., all negroes. They are accused of one of the most fiendish crimes committed in this county, the wrecking of a Hungarian shanty, on the 28th of October, 1894, on Mountain cut-off, a few miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa. It will be remembered sticks of dynamite were used, wires run into the woods and attached to the battery, and when the key was touched an explosion followed, sending the boarding house with all its inmates into the air. Four men were killed at the time and eight seriously injured. They were all Hungarians. Shaffer, one of the prisoners arrested, made a clean breast of the whole affair, implicating all the others as being accomplices. He says the fiendish act was done for the purpose of robbery.

MARITAL RIGHTS VIOLATED.
The Engaged Husband Shoots the Despoiler. The Wife's Condition.

P. M. W. Baldwin, about 4 o'clock Saturday morning shot and fatally wounded Andrew Youman at Jacksonville, Fla., whom he found in bed with his wife, but missed her. Baldwin concluded not to kill his wife, but forced her to call in the neighbors, not even allowing her to dress, so that they might see the circumstances under which he had shot Youman. She was delirious nearly all day Sunday. She seems overjoyed by the disgrace. The doctors say she has been injured internally and they fear she will die. She avers that her husband kicked her, after shooting at her. Both, Mrs. Baldwin and Youman adhere to their first assertion that he was in her room for no ill will purpose, and that, she being fearful of burglars, he went there to protect her. There is no hope of Youman's recovery.

TENNESSEE'S GUEST.
Grateful Attention Shown to Stonewall Jackson's Widow.

Tennessee's capital had a distinguished guest Tuesday in the person of the widow of General "Stonewall" Jackson. Mrs. Jackson called upon the governor and was in the library when members of the assembly heard of the fact. She was first escorted into the house by a committee, and then into the senate, where the members were presented to her.

Mrs. Jackson will be given a reception in that city Wednesday by the Frank Cheatham Bivouac Confederate Veterans. She is in the city on business connected with her husband's biography, which is being printed by the Melodist Publishing house.

Boiler Makers Strike.
A strike of boiler makers was inaugurated in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Pa., Tuesday. Only two establishments are exempt from the strike order, which affects about 1000 men directly and twice that many indirectly. The boiler-makers are well organized, and demand a 10 per cent advance in wages to every man employed in either boiler factory in the vicinity. The present wages ran from \$2 to \$2.25 for boiler makers, and helpers from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Formerly journeymen received \$3.50 per day.

Couldn't Bear the Accusation.
J. D. Hancock, a farmer who had been something of a politician in his section of Houston county, Ga., had an altercation in the field with his wife Monday and struck her on the head with a hoe, crushing her skull and killing her instantly. Hancock has borne a good reputation heretofore. It is alleged that his wife was upbraiding him for some of his misdeeds, charging him with infidelity. This angered him, and he killed her. He has made his escape.

COLUMBIANA, JUNE 20, 1895.

No fusion.

How to the line.

Gold and silver.

Keep in the middle of the road.

Vote for principals and not for party.

The trait must stand on both metals.

Twin heroes, Sherman and Cleveland.

The money of the constitution is silver and gold.

Let us have the free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1.

That Democratic "chance" almost skinned us. Save us from another.

Both men and parties are and should be judged by their actions, rather than by their words.

The people are going to have free coinage, if they have to kill both the old parties to get it.

Those who still contend that Cleveland is a friend of silver, are doubtless using saw dust for brains.

It cost the taxpayers about Ten thousands dollars to have bonds issued by Cleveland delivered in England, it took seven Treasury officials and an express company to carry them safely.

Washington, Jefferson and Jackson were all in favor of the free coinage of both gold and silver at the mints of this country, but then they did not have John Sherman to give them lessons in finance, like Cleveland.

And we are all mixed up. We are receiving three papers with the name of A. P. Longshore lying at the head as editor! The People's Advocate at Columbian, The Clearinghouse at Edwardsville and The Alabama Leader at Anniston. He seems to have a cinch on the newspapers in that neck of the woods. A man is in a bad fix with three wives—but nothing to compare with a fellow having three newspapers on his hands at one time.

—EX.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.

"William E. Curtis, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, left this afternoon for New York, from where he will go to London to superintend the delivery of government bonds. On May 27th Logan Carlisle and other Treasury officials will sail for Southampton to take charge of the bonds on the delivery at that port."

From good authority it is learned that no less than Seven Treasury officials have gone to Europe at the expense of the tax payers to deliver the bonds recently issued by Cleveland, and sold to the Morgan Belmont syndicate for the Rothschilds. The bonds were sent by express, and yet the great, good wise patriotic and economical Governor sends seven Treasury officials along to see that they are safely delivered by the express company. This is a species of robbery that is becoming too frequent. Why don't the administration publish these facts?

In another column will be found a letter from a man who occupied the office once filled by Houston. The suggestion of a Southern man for president came from the East, but it remained for an Alabamian to tell the world that no man who wore the gray would ever be president of the United States. The reason why he is opposed to a Southern man is an insult to every man in whose veins there flows the blood of southern chivalry. He brands southern statesmen as sycophants, who would turn their backs on home and native land, in order to secure the good will of the northern people. There is but one way to account for the strange sentiments in Gov. Oates letter, he is sitting in the Gubernatorial chair, by fictitious ballots, and his title to the office of Governor being forged by a ballot of conspirators, has so prayed upon his mind that he imagine that the whole south is filled with ballot box thieves, who are false to every principle of justice, and manhood. He is certainly to be pitied, an inquisition of lunacy ought to be sued out before Judge Randolph and have Col. Oates mental apartment examined.

GOVERNOR OATES

Writes a Letter to a Friend in Washington in reply to one received.

The Washington Post a few days ago contained the following letter in reply to one recently received:

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

MONTGOMERY, ALA., MAY 17 1895.

SIR: You requested me to express my views in the form of a letter as to a Southern man for President on the democratic ticket in 1896, with a list of candidates from the south from which a selection should be made.

In answer to this question, I do not hesitate to say that the Democrats of the south should not put forth any candidate for President in 1896. No man who ever wore the gray as a Confederate soldier will ever be President of the United States. It is barely possible that a son of some such man may be. The prejudice of the war has died out with many men and in some localities, but in other localities and with many persons they still exist. I had rather have a good Northern man for President than a Southern one, because the latter would be all the time trying to please the north to have himself re-elected, and a Northern President would be more likely to be liberal with his patronage toward the south for a similar reason. It is no special advantage in any particular to have the President.

You also request of me an expression as to what should be the platform plank on finance of the next national convention.

It should be, in my opinion, a declaration in favor of a liberal use of silver and gold to as full extent as parity can be maintained between them, and in favor of sound money of every kind. I think there should be a revision of our financial system by a suspension of the 10 per cent tax in all cases where State banks secure the specie redemption of their notes by a sufficient deposit, which would give the people plenty of sound local currency and prevent issuance of wild-cat money, and gradually retire the greenbacks and Sherman notes, which would stop the drain of gold from the treasury.

Very respectfully,

William C. Oates.

ALABAMA CHAUTAUQUA AND ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

TALLADEGA, ALA JULY 2-28-1895.

For this occasion the southern railway will sell tickets July 1st to July 20th, good for return passage on or before August 1st, 1895, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip, from all points in Alabama.

A splendid programme has been arranged. No expense has been spared. Do not spoil trip by failure to procure your ticket over the southern railway.

Information will be cheerfully furnished on application, by any agent, or by

L. A. Shipman, Trav. Pass Agent Birmingham, Ala.

C. A. Bensecter, ass't. gen. pass agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

R. W. Smith, Trav. pass. agent Selma, Ala.

W. A. Turk, general pass. agent Washington, D. C.

The Semi-Weekly Advertiser is the best and cheapest paper in America. Send for sample copy and the next mail after you receive it will bring your order.

Why Not Ride a Bicycle

When you can get one so cheap and on such easy terms from E. E. Forbes, Anniston, Ala. Write him for catalogue and prices. He sells several makes and all kind of bicycle sundries, also Type-writers.

If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.

TAX SALE.

The State of Alabama, Shelby county.

Under and by virtue of decrees of the Probate Court for said county, rendered on the 20th day of May, 1895, I will, on the 24th day of June 1895, proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door of said county, within the legal hours of said county, the following described parcels of real estate assessed to the following named persons and to "Owner Unknown" for the payment of the taxes for the year

1894, and fees and costs, as shown opposite or under each parcel.

This the 21st, day of May 1895.

A. F. SMITH, Tax Collector.

BEAT 1.

Sol Kohn, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 6 block 85. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

Sam Bailey, est. of, e. hf of n e q r of sec 1 tp 24 r 14 e, tax and costs \$4.50 adv. 96 cts.

R. B. Cater, 1 lot in Shelby in block 4, tax and costs \$2.30, adv. 68 cts.

Green Johnson, 1 lot in Columbiana tax and costs \$3.12 adv. 52 cts.

N. B. Mardis, Est. of French Nabors admx. n e q r of n e q r and all that part of n e q r of e q r and e hf of s e q r that is not sold to Joseph Vershok, n hf of n w q r and s e q r of n w q r except that part not heretofore sold to Vershok and others and all that part not sold of s w q r and s e q r all in sec 26 tp 21 r 1 w, tax and costs \$7.5, adv. 3.86

Mary Ruckons, n w q r of n w q r and n e q r of n w q r of sec 1 tp 24 r 14 e, tax and cost \$2.80, adv. 1.15

Scott Butler and Nelson J. H. Scott agt. 1 house and lot in Columbiana tax and cost \$2.80, adv. 85 cts.

J. W. Teague, part of n w q r of s w q r of sec 31 tp 21 r 1 e and a part of n q r of n w q r of sec 24 tp 22 r 1 w, tax and costs \$2.25, adv. 1.70

Marus Meyer, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 11. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

S. C. Patterson, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 4 block 118. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

C. H. Carpenter, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 84. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95 printers fee 1.47

D. F. Constantine, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 93. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95 printers fee 1.47

Clark & Co., 4 lots in Shelby city, lot 18 block 85, lot 12 block 90, lot 16 block 89, lot 2 block 90. Taxes \$1.33 co. \$1.95 printers fee 2.17

Hal D. Coffin, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 97. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95 printers fee 1.47

Mrs H. A. Daubury, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 6 block 98, lot 28 block 116. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.75

R. H. Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 29 block 95. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

J. B. Gooden, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 15 block 92. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

W. C. Harrell, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 2 block 114. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

H. A. Reynolds, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 14 block 93. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

Jos Saks & Co., 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 10 block 119. Taxes 34 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

Austin Stern, 3 lots in Shelby city, lot 22 block 90, lot 8 block 87. Taxes 68 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.53

Thomas White, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 19 block 116. Taxes 24 cents, cost \$1.95, printers fee 1.47

S. Stern, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 16 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.16, printers fee 1.26

C. A. Smith, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 29 block 114. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33

D. P. Taylor, 1 house and lot in Shelby city, lot 32 block 115. Taxes and cost \$2.38, printers fee 1.47

E. D. Bowles, 1 lot in Shelby city. Taxes and cost \$2.80, printers fee 1.19

J. P. Condon, NW 1/4, Sec 26 Tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$5.53, printers fee 1.75

Dennis Carr, half interest in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 15 Tp 20 r 3 w. Taxes \$4.00 and cost \$2.99, printers fee 1.89

W. H. Carr, 30 acres in NW 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 24 Tp 22 r 1 w. Taxes and cost \$2.21, printers fee 2.10

Mrs R. G. Davis, SE 1/4 of NW 1/4, Sec 3 Tp 18 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$4.53, printers fee 1.59

J. A. M. Davis, 1 lot in Columbiana. Taxes and cost \$1.63, printers fee 1.89

G. A. Hammett, SW 1/4 of SW 1/4, Sec 8 Tp 20 r 1 e, NE 1/4 of NE 1/4, Sec 18 Tp 19 r 1 e. Taxes and cost \$5.35, printers fee 2.59

J. P. Knabe, e hf of n e q r and s e q r of e q r, sec 25 tp 18 r 1 w, n w q r and w hf of s e q r, sec 36 tp 18 r 1 w, s e q r of n e q r, sec 12 tp 19 r 2 w, n hf of n w q r and e q r of n w q r, s w q r of s w q r, sec 26 tp 19 r 2 w. Taxes and cost \$1.66, printers fee 5.60

M. J. Manning, 2 lots in Shelby city, lot 3 block 95, lot 18 block 120. Taxes and cost \$2.63, printers fee 1.75

A. G. Primer, 1 lot in Shelby city, lot 8 block 96. Taxes and cost \$2.29, printers fee 1.33

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THE PEOPLES ADVOCATE.

"THE LOVE OF COUNTRY GUIDES."

VOL. IV.

COLUMBIANA, ALA., THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1895.

NO. 1.

PUSH THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION

The trouble seems to be that the public credit is too good.

Grover will not likely issue any more bonds for several months.

If the free silver men have got anything to trade why don't they trot out their hoss?

There are more uncrowned kings in this country than there are crowned kings in Europe.

Send to Gen. Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha, Neb., for instructions how to organize Legions.

The Democratic party don't seem to be in it any more. The spring elections went against it largely.

The most devoted defenders of the two old parties are the ones that are drawing the salaries.

Whatever might be the intentions of the one plank men the adoption of that policy would ruin the People's party.

Debt is a species of human slavery and you can't make anything else out of it. It involves one human being working for another without recompense.

The Chicago board of trade and banking fraternity have invited Cleveland to that city. Grover says he'll go if he has time. Look out for another bunco game.

The story that Cleveland has designs on a third term was evidently started by some one with the design of precipitating an avalanche of profanity upon the country. There are enough mad Democrats in this country now without increasing the number or volume of their profanity.

Another Belshazzar feast is being arranged by the Chicago board of trade, to which Grover Cleveland and his "lords" are bidden. This, of course, will simply be a drunken jamboree, and Grover will likely attend. They may not see any handwriting on the wall, but as certain as God rules, the kingdom of the present money power will be taken from it.

The People's party is in favor of coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and opposed to banks of issue and interest bearing bonds. That is the platform of the new silver party. Now where is the use of two parties in the field and advocating the same things? Why don't the free silver men join the People's party? Why? That's the question, and it is an important one.

With from one to three national banks going into the hands of receivers every day, the Whisky trust and the Cordage trust in the hands of receivers, and one-third of the railway mileage of the country in Uncle Sam's hospital, it would seem that "paternalism" is forcing itself upon the country in spite of many protestations against government ownership of the natural monopolies. The truth is the men behind the great monopolies are unwillingly bringing forward the very thing they so bitterly denounce as impracticable—government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines. A railroad in the hands of a receiver, for the time being, is practically government ownership, as the government assumes the management as fully and complete as if it really owned the road. If the government is competent to take hold of a railroad that, under corporate management has been wrecked or mismanaged, and straighten it out, why could not the government operate them as its own property? If you cannot answer this question intelligently and in favor of government ownership it is because you have not studied the question as you should, or because you are too strong a partisan to consider rationally your own interests, and in either case your judgment is at fault.

VOTES ALL \$1 EACH.

The New York Herald, March 10, prints evidence in a contest election case which shows that votes were bought for \$1 each by thousands. Of course the old parties did this for the public good! They were afraid anarchist reformers might prevail. And thus the people who ought to know better support self-confessed thieves, robbers, blackmailers, and embezzlers, but refuse to listen to a reformer's appeal to change the social system that creates opportunities for these reprobates. They never heard of a socialist or Populist buying votes or over-riding laws. They are not even accused of being dishonest. But they are dangerous to society. And these self-confessed bribers and thieves are not—Coming Nation.

IMPRACICAL, IS IT?

So you oppose Populism and Socialism because they are impractical, do you? Of course your system now in vogue is practical!! Starvation is practical!! Robbery is practical!! Embezzlement is practical!! Malfiance is practical!! Suicide is practical!! Murder is practical!! Burglary is practical!! Insanity is practical!! Arson is practical!! Strikes are practical!! Riots are practical!! Fleeing is practical!! Hunger is practical!! Poverty is practical!! All the crimes are practical, and all the virtues are impractical!!!! That is right—vote for the system whose product is nothing but crime, and call people dangerous who present you a system to support under which there would be no incentive to crime. You are practical!—Coming Nation.

CAN'T BE FOOLED.

HONESTY OF OUR CAUSE AND OF OUR PURPOSE.

The Unterrified Populists Carrying on a Campaign Which Challenges the Admission of All—Education the Weapon with Which We Will Win.

For years and years a courageous band of independent political thinkers has kept up its organization outside of the two great parties. Its members have fought unflinchingly on new lines of reform. They have been pelted with the epithets "anarchists," "socialists," "calamity howlers," "cranks," "extremists," etc., etc.; but in spite of it all they have fought their way to the front.

Their numbers grew until they were nearly doubled at last November's election, notwithstanding the "landslide" which swept away whole squadrons of the Democratic organization—with the curious result of adding but little to the hosts of Republicanism. The old guard of the People's party stood like Wellington's famous "hollow squares" at Waterloo, with no thought of surrender; and when the roll of states was called after last fall's election it was found that the Populists had increased their strength nearly two to one.

Is it to be supposed for moment that the men who have won such a strong position are going to abandon it? Can Populists trust the Republican party, after looking over the history of the past thirty years? Will they fall in line with the Democracy and march alongside politicians who, like Voorhees, have but recently betrayed the people? The men who have come up through much tribulation, who have been sneered at, scorned, abused, howled down, slandered, are not to be placated by passing a few resolutions.

Many may object that there is too much timber in the Omaha platform who never have read that platform, and do not know what it contains much less have they studied the subjects of which the Omaha platform speaks. The people are going wild over "Coin's Financial School," a book that is selling by the hundred thousand, and yet there is nothing new in the book, taking it from beginning to end. Every intelligent Populist has known the whole argument of "Coin" for years, though he recognizes with satisfaction that the book tells the story in the very best manner possible. Your true Populist studies all questions, and tries to reach bed-rock. The silver question is one, and only one, phase of the money question.

How can you expect a Populist to lay all his ideas on the shelf; to put aside his deepest convictions; to forget all the sneers and snubs of the past; to cast his lot with the advocates of a single issue (and a minor one at that); and to fight under the leadership of men whose standard-bearers, part of them at least, are still trigged out in the livery of Wall street?

The People's party will not turn aside from its principles. Its members will not smother their honest convictions—they cannot if they would.

They believe that the Omaha platform is objected to because it is not well understood; that its principles are heartily hated by the money power; and a good reason for standing by them.

An old party that does not begin its campaign of education by kicking out the biggest and fattest gold-bugs is not a party of reform—it cannot be.

An old party whose local leaders find no words but those of contempt for the men and principles of the People's party, is not an inviting shelter for Populists.

An old party whose leading newspapers defend the gold basis is a party of the money power, to all intents and purposes, and Populists so understand it.

An old party that holds all its reform measures secondary to party harmony and partisan cohesion, has too much of a hankering for the pie counter—no Populist need apply.

In short, an old party whose heels and wire-wooks favor a let-alone, wait-and-see, fallow-ground policy of delay cannot hope to secure the co-operation of the People's party in 1896 in any way, shape or form.

One thing must be borne in mind: That no man can be elected president of the United States in 1896 in opposition to the candidate of the money power unless he secures the full vote of the People's party.

You may figure out the program as you please, but don't leave the foregoing item out of your calculations.—Neivada Director.

SCARCE MONEY CAUSES RUIN.

"I gained my convictions on the silver question from Carlisle in 1874. Thurman taught me, and even Judge Durham contributed to my store of knowledge. The free silver doctrine is true Democracy. Of Carlisle I have nothing to say. He has changed his mind. I haven't. If his ideas as presented in the Covington and Memphis speeches are carried out your prosperity will go to nothing. Gold will run away, and that will bring disaster. He says gold and silver bear the government stamp simply for the convenience of society. Make gold and silver bullion and rob them of their money function, and you might as well have lead."

It was with such words that Gen. P. Watt Hardin, Democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky thrilled a packed audience in the courthouse. Continuing, he said: "Today in a land of plenty men are starving because you have made money so scarce that it is more safe to invest it in bonds or other



UNCLE SAM MEETS THE PRODUCT OF GOLD STANDARD LEGISLATION.

THE MASK UNMOVED.

TRUTHS OF POPULISM COMING TO THE FRONT.

Not So Much Talk Nowadays About the Wild Calamity Howlers—The Calamity Came as Predicted—So Will Victory Come to People's Party.

CALDWELL FOR SILVER.

Another Prominent Republican for Populist Platform.

Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, senior United States Circuit Judge for the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Colorado, first made District Judge by President Grant, and promoted to the Circuit Judgeship by President Harrison, wrote a letter under date of St. Louis, April 30, to an old army friend, now in Denver, in which, among other subjects, he speaks freely and frankly upon the silver question. The letter was written without any supposition that any part of it would be given to the public, but the friend to whom it was written, who is an ardent silver man himself, assumes the privilege for the sake of the good cause to make public a part of what the judge writes about silver. Judge Caldwell's utterances are bold, clear and unequivocal. The following is from the letter:

"The country is about entering upon another struggle for the protection of the rights and the promotion of the interests of the laborer and producer, which is, in my judgment, of even more moment than the first. I have been surprised that the issue has been so long delayed. The fight ought to have been forced years ago on the line of absolute and unqualified free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to the action of England or any other foreign power. If we are subservient to England in our financial policy, why not in other matters? The financial policy of a nation determines its strength and prosperity and the nation which consents that another and competing nation may regulate its financial policy will find its producers impoverished and its industries destroyed, and the nation itself will soon be little more than a mere dependency of the power to which it surrendered the most vital function of government. If we are not capable and able to establish and maintain our own financial policy we ought to have down 'Old Glory,' which you fought to gallantly uphold, and turn the government over to Queen Victoria, or ask Canada to annex us. The president has thrown down the gauntlet of battle. I trust the silver men in all parties will take it up. I am happy in the belief that platforms which mean anything or nothing on the silver question, will in the future go for nothing with the members of all parties. The people have been deluded and deceived until their eyes are open. There has sprung up among them hostility to such platforms, which the empty and perfidious hypocrisy of set phrases never fails to the end to inspire."

CRIME TO BE POOR.

In the local report printed in the Nashua, N. H., Telegraph of May 17, is noticed the sentence of an embezzler and thief to six months in prison, while four men, not guilty of any crime, except an empty purse seeking work, were given one year in prison! It is more of a crime in New Hampshire to be a homeless wanderer than a self-confessed criminal. I trust that the judge and the law makers will live to see their own sons and daughters receive the same sentence for being unfortunate. A more hellish system was never conceived in the minds of men.—Coming Nation.

THE MASK UNMOVED.

TRUTHS OF POPULISM COMING TO THE FRONT.

Not So Much Talk Nowadays About the Wild Calamity Howlers—The Calamity Came as Predicted—So Will Victory Come to People's Party.

When Populist speakers in '92, '93 and '94 arraigned the national banking system and exposed the legalized robbery of the business and farming interests of America by the national bankers, the old party hacks denounced us, and branded us as anarchists and calamity howlers.

When the Populists proved that national banks got money from the government at 1 per cent and speculated on it, the old party hacks denounced us as liars.

When we proved that the farmers were forced to pay from 12 to 50 per cent for the use of money, the old party hacks denounced us as stirrers of strife, and the Democratic press of Georgia, with an unbroken unanimity, defended the national bankers.

We told the people that the national bankers deposited an interest-bearing bond with the government; the government issued the bankers money at 1 per cent, exempted the bond from taxation, and in addition thereto paid the bankers to loan money direct to the farmers, but we couldn't hammer the facts into the heads of the country merchant and the farmer.

We told them it was legislation in favor of a class and would result in slaving the merchant and the farmer, but the old party hacks and newspapers stuffed the ears of the merchant and farmer with moss-backism, negro domination and white supremacy, and our warnings went unheeded.

But we never faltered. We knew we were right and believed that the time would come when our course would be vindicated—when the mask of the bond-holders would end and the maskers would be forced to unmask.

The average reader—we care not what his politics may be—must admit that our arraignment of the national banking system was just and true, and the fulfillment of our predictions is near at hand.

We publish on our first page extracts from a New York correspondent of the Constitution wherein the enormity of the national bank system of robbery is fully disclosed.

Every reader should remember that the money these bankers propose to loan is based on government bonds, and the bonds are based on the private property of the man who is forced to borrow; that the banker gets the money from the government at 1 per cent, and the man whose property is pledged for the payment of the government's debt has to pay from 12½ to 50 per cent to the banker for the privilege of using his own money.

Every reader should remember that the Populist party was organized to extirpate that system, and that the Democratic party approves and fosters the system by legislative acts.—People's Party Paper.

THAT CO-OPERATIVE RAILROAD.

The railroad organizations can easily build a railroad across the continent, if they will organize it on a basis that will guarantee the public against extortion. Let them place in deeds to right of way a guarantee of not over 1 cent a mile, passenger rate, and not over one-half present freight rates, that no officer shall draw over \$3,000 a year, that the road shall never be stocked for over a specific sum per mile, nor

be bonded for over a specific sum, and that when the expenses shall be paid and 4 per cent paid on the actual outlay to construct and equip, that all surplus shall be paid into the school fund of each county according to the mileage, and a right of way, and donations of land, labor, ties and bonds will be given such a road enough to build and equip it where it goes through a settled country. Put out stock at \$10 a share, to pay for labor and material in stock, and these \$10 shares, made small for convenience, will soon be circulating equal to cash, will help commerce, and if they ever pay 4 per cent dividends, which they will do if no watered stock is permitted, they will be at a premium. Millions of people will take a few shares of stock in such a railroad, if it has no railroad magnates at its head and such provisions in its charter or laws as will make it impossible for them to manipulate it. All the railroad organizations going into it will soon get the assistance of other labor organizations and farmers. Land on such a railroad would be worth from three to ten times as much as the same land on one of the present robber railroads, where it takes all the crop and labor to get it to market. If it wasn't that Debs should be made president of the United States he should head such a company. There are many unselfish, well-known men who would lend their aid for the good it would do. Agitate Later.—Since the above was written I notice the company has been organized and Walter C. Vrooman of Baltimore, has been elected president. Vrooman is all right, and will make it a success.—Coming Nation.

TAUBENECK HEARD FROM.

The People's Party is Common Ground for All Silver Advocates.

W. W. Mullins, Nashville, Tenn.: Dear Sir—Your kind letter, with clippings, in regard to the dispatch sent from Indianapolis to Chicago was received yesterday. No. There is not one word of truth in the report. I defy any person to prove that I ever publicly or privately favored the idea of Populists joining the silver Democrats. I have spent too much time and work to get people to leave the old parties and I shall not only not raise my hand to get them to go back, but shall do all I can to prevent them from doing so. I have always been in favor of making the fight on the money question unencumbered with details or side issues and recent events have proved that I was right. The money power for the first time realizes that a great conflict with the people confronts them and now is the time to meet them on their chosen ground. Secretary Carlisle's speech at Covington, Ky., indicates that they don't intend to yield one inch. Let us push the money question to the front and hold other issues in abeyance until this is settled. I am in favor of uniting all the people opposed to the gold standard and banks of issue into one party, under one banner, and on one platform and candidate in 1896; but it is impossible to do this in either the Democratic or Republican parties. It would be a waste of words to discuss such a proposition. At present, the people who are opposed to the gold trust are divided into four hostile camps. If they can be united next year the victory is won, but if they cannot, the contest for '96 is lost. In my opinion the People's party is common ground upon which all these elements can stand. With best wishes for the success of our cause, I remain, fraternally yours, H. E. TAUBENECK.

IF ALL HISTORY DON'T LIE PLUTOCRACY MUST GO IF IT REQUIRES FORCE TO MAKE IT GO.

It is said that the Stock Exchange list of London shows \$37,500,000,000 of securities, of which \$10,000,000,000 are of foreign countries, and pay interest and dividends to the extent of \$800,000,000 annually in gold. Since a gold standard makes "an honest dollar" that will buy much of the products of labor it is easy to see why England favors the gold standard. England dictates the finances of the world, and her rule would not be more arbitrary, nor more expensive, if she had troops quartered in every country that permits her to dictate the finances. If Grover Cleveland had thrown open our ports and permitted the landing of British troops we would not be as much under her sway as we are now, nor would it have been any more humiliating.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN.

The Old Parties Are Playing a Subtle Game Just Now.

Rapidly multiplying events demonstrate conclusively that the unscrupulous manipulators of the Democratic and Republican parties are doing everything in their power to stop the landslide now coming into the people's party, by sending out orators to advocate any fad, provided it draws the attention of the people away from the people's party, and the heroic battle it is making for the rights of mankind. The country was never so full of new-fangled schemes and plans of relief as now. Yet none of them change those who have made the laws, who are being responsible for their effects upon the people. Neither do they attack nor support any existing political party, or point to the ballot box as the place to remedy existing evils. Their acts demonstrate that the sole object these orators have in canvassing our towns and cities, is to persuade the people to look elsewhere for relief than to an intelligent and independent ballot. "Look to us and our scheme or plan, but stay in either of the old parties," is their motto. If these gentlemen, who wear good clothes, ride all over the country in Pullman cars, stop at the costliest hotels, and live on the fat of the land, yet never take up a collection, would explain to the people who pay all this expense, and why they would, maybe, relieve themselves from being classed among the other tools of plutocracy. The People's party is set firmly on the Omaha demands, nothing more nor less. We warn our people everywhere to beware of these preachers of strange doctrines, however attractive they may dish them up. If any man is opposed to the "Omaha doctrine," let him take a back seat in our councils.—Southern Mercury.

Certificate of Membership.

Commander VanDervoort has had designed and has now in press a beautiful Certificate of Membership in Legion of the People's party. It is suitable to frame and preserve always. It costs only \$1, and any one taking five orders gets one free.

Special rates to newspapers, recruiting officers and Legion scouts. The only available plan to raise money for organization and 1896. Every true People's party man should send at once for one.

THE BUGLE CALL.

GET IN LINE AND LET THE WORLD KNOW IT.

Gen. Van Dervoort Calls for Volunteers Willing to Help and to Stand Up and Be Counted—Must Act Now—A Strong Appeal.

We have now ready a beautiful certificate of membership in the Legion and People's Party. It was designed by John W. Mosler, of the Executive Council, aided by his wife. It will decorate any parlor, adorn any home, and be a pride to everyone possessing it. Great trouble seems to be impending in the nation. The Attorney-General, Supreme Judges and newspapers predict it. One of these certificates may be of priceless value in a short time. At any rate it will show that you belong to the great army of patriots who are fighting the battle for humanity, and in years to come money could not buy one. Suppose the Peter Cooper veterans had such a testimonial. This certificate is engraved, has a beautiful figure on its face that typifies our platform, and shows the union of the west and south. It will have a silver seal with Finance, Land and Transportation stamped on it, and we will give as a premium to all ordering early my book, Case for Bimetallism, a Legion button, address at Kansas City, with picture, and with first 100 Peffer's great report on agricultural depression. The premiums are worth the cost of the certificate, which is \$1.00, to be sent in all cases in money, money orders, or express orders—no checks—and addressed to Paul VanDervoort, Station B, Omaha, Neb.

A liberal commission will be allowed recruiting officers, Legion scouts, and county, city and state committees can help make a campaign fund by handling them; also the press will find it profitable.

As soon as you see it you will have it, and to those who cannot afford it we say, go out and take five orders and we will send one free. Anyone can do that. We must have money for this work and for 1896. If the members of our party will use self-denial and take this certificate and canvass for it, we can raise it. The 10 cents entrance fee, 10 cents annual dues, and the income from this certificate should raise this money. It will if you want to win. You throw away on useless objects the money we need.

It is well known that I have given all my time and of my family without a dollar pay. We are out over \$800 now and have a large printing bill which we must pay. We offer you more than four money's worth. All the proceeds will go into the work of organizing the People's Party and campaign work. Every human being that even sends me stamps to this office gets credit for it on our books, and we appeal to all to do once send in their orders. It is but little. Do without some luxury, or necessity, even, for one week and send for one.

If I was not annoyed by debt, harassed and worried, I could do ten times better work. Quit contributing to other sources and combine all your energy and all the money you can spare in this effort. It is our only hope. If you can allow it to fail, we will be bankrupt in 1896, and be overwhelmed and the nation be destroyed. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Act now!

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NOTES AND COMMENT.

Organization is a most important factor in the campaign. All depends on the enlightenment of the people and the best results can only be secured by thorough organization. In this connection especial attention is called to the request of Commander VanDervoort for Legion scouts. There should be an unselfish devotion to the work, and true patriots should volunteer to push organization. Write to headquarters, secure instructions and then take a scout among the people.

U. S. Hall, whose "cuckoo" pin feathers are now beginning to make quite a show, had this to say in a recent interview with a Washington city reporter: "Above all things, there must be no disorganization in the party, and disorganization would be threatened by any action now upon the silver question. We are certain to have good crops. Our corn and wheat both promise an abundant harvest, and when we have gathered and sold our products we can take a day or two off and talk over the financial question." "Riley," no doubt, would make the question non-partisan.

Massachusetts is waking up to the importance of having good roads. She has a special commission to look after her roads and the legislature has appropriated \$300,000 for the purpose. Of course, this is the rankest kind of paternalism, but inasmuch as it is being practiced by the old parties who have never read up on the subject they don't know it and "where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." The expenditure of this sum of money will give employment to many a man that needs it and everybody in the state will be benefited thereby. Other states should follow the example set by Massachusetts.

It is said that the Stock Exchange list of London shows \$37,500,000,000 of securities, of which \$10,000,000,000 are of foreign countries, and pay interest and dividends to the extent of \$800,000,000 annually in gold. Since a gold standard makes "an honest dollar" that will buy much of the products of labor it is easy to see why England favors the gold standard. England dictates the finances of the world, and her rule would not be more arbitrary, nor more expensive, if she had troops quartered in every country that permits her to dictate the finances. If Grover Cleveland had thrown open our ports and permitted the landing of British troops we would not be as much under her sway as we are now, nor would it have been any more humiliating.

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Since the death of Secretary Gresham the many good things he did are coming to light. One of the incidents of his judicial career that has been revived is his connection with the appointment of a receiver for the Wabash railroad in Illinois. Judge Gresham told the story briefly in the following words:

"My order was acquiesced in at the time, but it failed to please a great many railroad people. It threw a side light on the transactions of the Wabash which they did not like. The road had been running behind for years. It was in debt for interest on its bonds, and it owed for its taxes. To the astonishment of all concerned, and myself too, my receiver for that piece of the road running through Illinois made a profit of a little over \$4,000,000 in two years. We paid the taxes of the road of a little over \$4,000,000 in about two and made a big hole in the interest, as well.

The subject of building a new rail road across the continent on a co-operative plan, utilizing the millions of idle workmen in the country, is being discussed. The preparatory steps have already been taken and Walter Vrooman of Baltimore, Md., has been chosen president. Now, if the different workmen's organizations will lend a helping hand they can find a way to strike corporate monopoly that cannot be set aside by Jim Crow decisions of Dogberry courts. The Western Federation of Miners have a half million dollars in their treasury which might better be expended in an enterprise of this kind than in a fruitless strike. The railroad companies hold the key to the situation of the mining industry. With the people operating a great trunk line and tapping many mines, not only the rates of transportation but the price of coal and other commodities could be greatly reduced. If all the labor organizations would take hold of this enterprise it could be made a success and the way paved for the extermination of private monopoly of public utilities.

"For the party's sake" has got to be a Wall street's sake.

PAIN AND MISERY
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
 Cures Rheumatism.



"About a year ago, I suffered from what the doctors called rheumatism. Nobody knows the pain and misery which I had to endure until I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After a short time, the pains ceased, and I continued the use of the Sarsaparilla for a whole year, until the rheumatism entirely disappeared." — JAMES WAY, proprietor of Livery Stable, Roseville, Cal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
 Admitted for Exhibition
 AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.
 Published Every Thursday
 Entered at the postoffice at Columbiana, Ala., as second-class mail matter.
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 Furnish Advertising Rates on Application

COURT CALENDAR.
 Circuit Court—Convenes the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in January and July. Hon. Geo. E. Brewer, Judge.
 Chancery Court—Convenes twice a year. Hon. S. K. McSpadden, chancellor.
 County Court—Regular terms begin the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November, each term being a jury term. Hon. John S. Leeper, Judge.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

John Logan, of Creswell, was in the city this week.
 T. L. Johnson Esq. and son, Sam, were here in the city Monday.
 Rev. S. S. Crumpton, of Four Mile, was in the city Monday.
 Miss Nora Leeper, is visiting friends in Centerville, this week.
 R. T. Johnson, of Simmons, was in town the front end of the week.
 We are indebted to Mr. John Crenshaw, for nice stock of apples.
 If you want the news subscribe for the Advocate, only one dollar a year.
 Miss Maggie Blair, of Selma, is visiting the family of Mr. Alex. Liles.
 W. D. Huggins, of Odessa, attended to business in town last Tuesday.
 T. J. Martin, of Harpersville, was in town on professional business Monday.
 Mrs. Will Seale, of Childersburg, is spending a few days with relatives here this week.
 H. C. Hornady, of Birmingham, was in the city Saturday and Sunday, shaking hands with his many friends.
 Miss Eva Weaver, returned home last Thursday from Calera, where she has been visiting for the past three weeks.

Good many of our citizens went down to Shelby Wednesday night to be present at the closing of the meeting which has been going on for the past four days.

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

Messrs. John Milner and E. B. Tenge, returned home from School last Friday. Both of these young gentlemen look well and speak in highest terms of their college.

Mrs. C. A. Jones, accompanied by Miss Chloa Wimpee, left Tuesday for Chattanooga, to attend the Second International Convention of the Epworth League, held at that place.

We were requested by the captain of the Columbiana base ball club to announce that there will be an ice cream supper given for the benefit of the club on next Friday night. There will be a ball game in the afternoon between Calera and Columbiana.

Messrs. Horace Hammond and John Leeper, returned Sunday from a week's visit to Wilsonville. The main object was to fish, but Horace says John became so infatuated with a certain young lady there that he could not get him to the river but once.

C. M. Ghent, of Creswell, was in town Monday.

Mr. George Averett, of Shelby, visited Columbiana the first part of the week.

Miss Annie McMillan, has returned from the Livingston Female College, from which she has just graduated with honors. We learn that she intends to return this fall and take the post graduate course.

Ayer's Pills promote the natural motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, and liver complaint, these pills have no equal. Every dose effective.

The ice cream supper is to be given at the Weaver house and that means that it will be a success from start to finish, and further, that it will be one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. We hope to see a large crowd out. Our boys' promise to give us rare sport this summer and let's encourage them by attending the supper.

Creswell, Ala., June 24th 1895.
 Hon. A. P. Longshore,
 Columbiana, Ala.

Dear Sir: Please announce in this week's Advocate the Hon. M. W. Howard, T. W. Powell, J. H. Harris and A. T. Goodwyn will be at Four Mile on the 4th. All indications go to show that the people will be there in force from every beat in the county.

Yours,
 Jas. W. Pitts

Providence Blows.

Health very good.
 The farmers are needing rain. What has become of Bachelor has he married?

Mr. John Harper, spent Sunday at Lynch with his best girl.

Mr. C. C. Martin and wife, spent Sunday at Providence.

Bro. H. M. Millstead, preached an able sermon here Sunday.

L. C. Carter and wife, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Rockyridge.

The Protracted meeting will commence at Providence the first Sunday in August.

Seems that W. J. R. don't go to the office so often, has she quit writing?

From the way one of the boys goes to down about Summer Hill he is trying to get some one to travel through life with him.

Old Maid.

Four Mile Breeze.

Local Items scarce.

There is a great deal of sickness, but not of a serious nature.

We had a fine rain last week, which was greatly needed.

We regret to learn that Mrs. D. G. Baker, is very sick. We wish for her a speedy recovery.

J. P. Dykes and wife of Simmons, spent Sunday here.

Byron Linsey, of Talladega, came over Sunday to see his best girl.
 Misses Ettie Dykes and Mary Moore, and Will Lyon and Hubbard Dykes of Simmons, spent Sunday here.

We are informed that Rev. H. M. Milstead will preach at Blue Springs, the fifth Sunday in this month.

The young men of this community have organized what is called "shirt sleeve" club. Now if the young ladies will organize and not allow any young man to go with them, without his coat, they will burst up the "shirt sleeve" club.

Res.

SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE EPWORTH LEAGUE CHATTANOOGA, TENN., 27-30th, 1895

One fare for the round trip has been authorized by the southern states passenger association, tickets to be sold June 25-26-27th, 1895, limited to continuous passage in both directions and good to return fifteen days from date of sale; an additional limit of fifteen days will be allowed provided tickets are deposited with ticket agent of the initial line at Chattanooga on or before June 30th, 1895.

Agents and representatives of the southern railway will take pleasure in furnishing any information desired relative to this meeting.

W. A. Turk, General Pass. Agt. Washington D. C.
 C. A. Benscoter, asst. gen. pass. agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

A 50 CENT DOLLAR.

None save the ignorant and vicious make use of such terms as "a 50 cent dollar," "a dollar that is a dollar," etc., etc. No one ever saw a dollar in this country that was not a 100 cent dollar; no one ever will until the unit of account is changed. A dollar in the United States is full legal tender for 100 cents. Nothing more or nothing less, within the full meaning of the law. There is a paper dollar, a silver dollar and a gold dollar each of which is a legal tender in ordinary business transactions for 100 cents. Hence, so far as the dollar goes, which is simply the imprint of the authority of the nation, they each stand upon the same footing. But, outside of this national imprint, when the substance upon which the impression is made is considered a very different question is presented. The paper upon which the authority of government is stamped is of little value. The silver and gold upon which the same sovereignty is impressed may be valued at various amounts per ounce, but the debt-killing dollar remains the same. While it is true that the law continues the barbaric relic of forcing payment in certain quantities of gold and silver in certain instances, yet it is also a fact that the stamp of authority of government must be impressed upon each and every unit so offered in liquidation. It is not the commodity that makes the dollar but the ensign of national authority. This being true there is no "50 cent dollar" in this country and never can be under the laws as now written in the statute books. To make such a statement is idle and misleading.

NOTICE

By virtue of a lein to me declared and given in section 3089 and 3090 of code of Ala., I will proceed to sell at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, on 27th day of July 1895, in front of the court house door of Shelby county, during the legal hours of sale, one black mare mule; said mule will be sold to pay charges for keeping and feeding same in my livery stable, demand having been made by me upon Maxwell Horton, owner of said mule, for payment of said charges, 10 days before giving this notice. This June 27, 1895.

A. M. Elliott
 Proprietor Livery Stable.
 Columbiana Ala.

WASH GOODS.
 THE BEST STYLES COME OUT LATE IN THE
SEASON.
 We are now showing the latest in ORGANDIES, DIMITIES
 LAWNS AND CREPONS.
W. T. WILLSON,
 ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER
 "Pure," "Wholesome," "Has no superior." Sample 10c.
 Allegro. 1st time. 2d time.
 1. "QUAKER CITY BAKING POWDER" is of all we've found the best. Absolutely pure and wholesome. (Omit)
 2. With ten pennies get a sample. Of your Grocer any day. If it is not sat-is-faction (Omit). His your pennies will re-pay.
 3. (Non-ed-ible) all anti-bac-terial. Failure there will never be. For success will er-e-r fol-low (Omit). Those who use Q. C. B. P.
 Ask your grocer for it. Address Quaker City B. P. Co., Richmond, Ind.

Corn's Financial School
 For Sale by All News Dealers.


ALABAMA CHAUTAUQUA AND ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

TALLADEGA, ALA JULY 2 28-1895.

For this occasion the southern railway will sell tickets July 1st to July 20th, good for return passage on or before August 1st, 1895, at rate of one first class limited fare for the round trip, from all points in Alabama.

A splendid programme has been arranged. No expense has been spared. Do not spoil trip by failure to procure your ticket over the southern railway.

Information will be cheerfully furnished on application, by any agent, or by

L. A. Shipman, Trav. Pass Agent Birmingham, Ala.

C. A. Benscoter, asst. gen. pass. agt. Knoxville, Tenn.

R. W. Smith, Trav. pass. agent Selma, Ala.

W. A. Turk, general pass. agent Washington, D. C.

Sheet Music at One-Fourth Off

I have bought the enormous stock of sheet music of the late firm of Gilbert Carter & Co., of Birmingham. I now have the largest stock in the state. Will furnish any piece published for the next 60 days at 1/4 off regular price. Write at once for catalogue and save money. I have a large stock of music books. Pianos and organs on easy payments.

E. E. Forbes,
 Anniston, Ala.

Not many business houses in these United States can boast of fifty years' standing. The business of Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., whose incomparable Sarsaparilla is known and used everywhere, has passed its half-centennial and was never so vigorous as at present.

The Colored Teachers Institute billed to be held at Calera, Ala., June 27 and 28 inst. has been withdrawn from that place by request of teachers in and about Calera. Look for announcement later on.

When you want good Photograph work, watch, clock and jewelry repairing at reasonable prices, call on T. J. Weaver at the Photograph Gallery.


The Semi-Weekly Advertiser is the best and cheapest paper in America. Send for sample copy and the next mail after you receive it will bring your order.

Waverley Bicycles.
 Are the Highest of All High Grades
 Guaranteed Superior to Any Bicycle built in the World, regardless of Price or the Name of the Maker.
 Read the following opinion of one of the most prominent American cyclists who has sold hundreds of these wheels:
 "CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 2, 1894.
 Indiana Bicycle Company, Indianapolis, Ind.:
 GENTLEMEN:—The Waverley Scorchers and Belle came to hand yesterday. We are afraid you have sent us the high priced wheels by mistake. You can't mean to tell us this wheel retails for \$85? We must say that it is, without exception, the prettiest wheel we have ever seen, and, moreover, we have felt it all, although it weighs only 22 lbs., for of all Waverleys we have sold this year and last (and you know that is a good number), we have never had a single frame nor fork broken, either from accident or defect, and that is more than we can say of any other wheel, however high grade so called, that we sell. We congratulate ourselves every day that we are the Waverley agents.
 Yours truly,
 WALTER C. MERCEZ & CO.
GOOD AGENT WANTED
 In every town. A splendid business awaits the right man. Get a Catalogue Free by mail.
INDIANA BICYCLE CO.
 INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

THREE GREAT LEADERS.
Old Hickory, Studebaker and Tennessee Wagons.



BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND STRONG.
 DOUBLE and SINGLE WAGON, DRAY and BUGGY
HARNESS.
 Plow Gear, Breeching, Bridles, Saddles and Whips.
P. H. EARLE & CO.,
 1918 First Ave., BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE BUGGY FACTORY on EARTH WRITE FOR PRICES and CATALOGUE

 OUR GOODS ARE THE BEST OUR PRICES THE LOWEST
Parry Mfg Co Indianapolis, Ind.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED
 —THAT—
 I HAVE LOCATED ON MY PLACE NEAR MORGAN SCHOOL HOUSE.
:::A Saw Mill:::
 And I am prepared to furnish UNRESSED LUMBER in any quantities at reasonable prices
LUMBER SOLD AT MILL OR DELIVERED
 At Columbiana if desired. Give us a call.

T. B. HOLCOMBE
Southern Railway.
 The only Railway Penetrating
"THE--LAND--OF--THE--SKY."
 The Greatest Southern System. The Standard Railway of the South.
 Operating the Washington and Southwestern Limited, between New York and New Orleans, via Atlanta.
 New York and Florida Limited.
 The United States Fast Mail.
 Cincinnati and Florida Limited.
 Washington and Chattanooga Limited.
Two Great Systems Thoroughly Equipped
 Pullman Dining and Sleeping Car service unequalled in the South.
 W. A. TURK, General Passenger Agent, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE SCHOOLROOM
 If it's anything needed in a school-room we have it. We are Headquarters for Blackboards, Desks and Seats, Crayons and Erasers, Maps and Globes, Ink and Information. What we sell you can depend on. Everything we sell you is guaranteed. We do business on the "money-back" plan, and we do more business than any other house in our line. We want every body to send school work to have our catalogue, so we can still more business. Catalogues free.
 65 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
Andrews School Furnishing Company

SOUTHERN

RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Eff. May 12, 1895

No. 100	No. 77	No. 73	No. 75
3:30pm Iv. Selma, as 11:00am	1:15pm Iv. Birmingham, as 8:40am	6:00pm Iv. Atlanta, as 12:30pm	8:30pm Iv. Atlanta, as 12:30pm
5:20pm Iv. Selma, as 11:00am	3:15pm Iv. Birmingham, as 8:40am	8:15pm Iv. Atlanta, as 12:30pm	10:45pm Iv. Atlanta, as 12:30pm
7:30pm Iv. Selma, as 11:00am	5:15pm Iv. Birmingham, as 8:40am	10:30pm Iv. Atlanta, as 12:30pm	1:15am Iv. Atlanta, as 12:30pm
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5:30am Iv. Selma, as 11:00am	3		

One Hundred Years of War.

A highly interesting study of what a hundred years of war have cost France in human life has just been made public by Dr. Lagneau, member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and is found in the *Lancet*. When the revolution broke out France's effective army was only 120,000 men. For the army waged during ten years in Belgium, on the Sambre, the Meuse, the Rhine, the Alps, the Pyrenees, in the Vendee, and in Egypt there were called out 2,500,000. At the census made in the ninth year of the republic there remained of these only 677,598. In killed and in dead by disease the wars of the first republic cost France 2,122,402 men. From 1801 to Waterloo 3,457,893 men scarcely sufficed to fill the blanks which in an incessant war against combined Europe France incurred at Austerlitz, Jena, Auerstadt, Friedland, Saragossa, Eckmuhl, Essling, Wagram, Taragona, Smolensk, Moscow, Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, Leipzig and Waterloo. Under the restoration, Louis Philippe, and the second republic, in spite of the war in Spain (1823), the conquest of Algiers (1830), and the taking of Antwerp, France passed through a period of comparative calm. The army numbered about 215,748, and the mortality averaged 21 per 1,000. In 1853-'55 commenced the epoch of the great wars—the Crimea, Italy (1859-'60), China (1860-'61), Mexico (1862-'68), and the disasters of 1870. In the Crimea, out of 600,000 there died 18,673; in China, 950; and in Cochinchina 48 per 1,000. The second empire cost France about 1,600,000 soldiers. According to Dr. Lagneau's demographic tables the century from 1795 to 1895 witnessed the death in battle or by disease of 6,000,000 French soldiers.

An Antiquarian Banquet.

This unique and select feast was given more than twenty years ago at Brussels by a resident of that city, himself an antiquarian, says Harper's Bazar. Only six guests were invited, one of them an American, from whom, as then published, is derived this brief account. So dainty a bit of fare can never be repeated. There were apples grown more than 1,800 years ago, and for this modern entertainment taken from an earthen jar rescued from the ruins of Pompeii. Bread was offered made from wheat found in a chamber of one of the pyramids, and raised before the children of Israel passed through the Red Sea, butter, churned with Queen Bess occupied England's throne-queen, was taken from an earthen crock found on a stone shelf, where for centuries it had been preserved in key water in one of the wonderful deep wells of Scotland; and wine, "long melting through the lapse of years" in a secret vault in the city of Corinth, as far back, so it is affirmed, as the fifteenth century. At this unparalleled array of dainties each guest had a bit of bread, a sip of wine, of butter as much as desired, and the jar of canned apple was freely circulated.

"Let the Ship Walk."

Every one who has been seasick will appreciate this request of a child: A passenger on board of a steamer from Sydney to Melbourne overheard a seafaring little four-year-old girl say to her mother: "O, mamma, please do let the ship walk."

To Cleanse the System

Effectively yet gently, when constive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently cure habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The bicycle of the Khedive of Egypt is a gorgeous machine, almost entirely covered with silver plating.

Tobacco User's Sore Throat. It's so common that every tobacco user has an irritated throat that gradually develops into a serious condition, frequently causing a seafaring little four-year-old girl say to her mother: "O, mamma, please do let the ship walk."

After Dinner. After the heartiest dinner a dose of TOWN'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY will remove all unpleasant feelings, aid digestion, and build up your health. As an after dinner drink it is far superior to all other remedies, as it never disappoints and leaves an appetite for the next meal. For sale by Druggists. Manufactured by CHAS. O. TOWN, Atlanta, Ga.

Not So Convenient. Physicians in our day and age are too busy to prescribe the remedies which are so convenient and accurate as in *Ripans Tablets*.

The Reviving Powers of Parker's Gliner Tonic make it the need of every home. Stomach troubles, colds and all distress yield to it.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soothes the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Wife used "MOTHER'S FRIEND" before first child was quickly relieved; suffered no ill effects; recovery rapid. *Dr. J. C. JOHNSON, Buffalo, N. Y.*

Get Blisters and Use it! You want to know the comfort of no corns. It takes them out perfectly. 15c. at druggists.

S. K. Cobb, Mgr., Clark Street, writes: "I find Hall's Catarrh Cure a valuable remedy." Druggists sell it, 75c.

I cannot speak too highly of Pils' cure for Consumption.—*Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215, W. 2d St., New York, Oct. 23, 1894.*

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 50c. a bottle.

Your Health Depends

Upon pure, rich, healthy blood. Therefore, see that your blood is made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today. Get only Hood's.

Not harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c. Am. N. U. No. 26, 1895.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its original color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and \$1.00 at Druggists.

PISOS' CURE FOR CONSUMPTION Cures while all live! Cures Cough, Spasms, Stomach, in time. Sold by druggists.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Compiled and Condensed for the Convenience of Our Readers.

A VERY UGLY DAMAGE SUIT.

Fugitives from Justice Voluntarily Return—Post Office Robbed—Cyclone in Nebraska and Kansas—Losses by Fires—Negro Colonists Perish in Mapimami, Mexico.

SOUTHERN.

A boat containing five young men, while strolling on a Sunday excursion early Sunday morning, capsized near the starting point in Norfolk harbor, Virginia, throwing occupants into the water. Two of them, Harry Story and Dennis O'Brien, were drowned.

Governor Atkinson of Georgia, has developed a case of appendicitis. An operation will be necessary. Relatives have been telegraphed for, as his case is considered very serious.

In going to a small fire about noon Sunday engine No. 6 of the New Orleans fire department was over-turned at the corner of Prytania and Clio streets. In some way one of the wheels caught in the rail of the street railway in making a short turn. Peter Ratford, the engineer, was terribly hurt and will probably die. The stocker, James Markey, was badly hurt. The engine was smashed to pieces and will be a total loss.

An explosion occurred at the Union Cotton Press, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 10 o'clock Monday. One man has been reported killed and a number badly wounded. Clem Penrose, one of the best known men in the city, and part owner of the press, was killed in the explosion.

Col. G. W. Ratt, the oldest journalist in Florida, died at Palatka Tuesday morning. He published Palatka's first paper before the war. In his early life was a Methodist minister, and did missionary work among the Seminoles. Colonel Ratt was widely known throughout the state, and universally loved.

C. M. Mills, formerly of Tryon, N. C., arrested at Asheville, on a charge of embezzling money order funds of the government to the amount of \$500, was held over to the federal court in a bond for \$2000.

A. W. Cockerton, who was indicted for forgery in connection with the issue of bogus bonds by E. A. Burke, the absconded state treasurer of Louisiana, has returned to New Orleans and surrendered to the authorities. He has been sojourning with Burke in Honduras.

WESTERN.

Oglebay block, said to be the finest in the city of Bridgeport O., and adjacent buildings were burned Saturday morning. Loss, \$100,000.

Oakland storage warehouse, thirty-ninth street, Chicago, was burned Friday night. Loss, \$90,000.

About 5 o'clock Monday morning a cyclone struck Hartford, Ks. Several persons were so seriously hurt that recovery is doubtful. Twelve houses were totally destroyed and a larger number damaged. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

A cyclone of terrific force, covering a territory about ten miles wide and about thirty in length, passed just north of Wallace, Neb., Monday evening. The members of the families of Matthew Born, John Staley and Martin Lakin were more or less injured. It is feared that deaths will be reported from the east end of the county.

A restaurant and the workshops of the Cleveland Desk company, Cleveland, Ohio, were burned Monday night. A lady guest of the Wright house went to the roof to see the fire and got entangled in a live electric wire. Her screams attracted Thomas Bell of No. 175 Taylor street, who, in his efforts to rescue the woman, was himself fatally burned. Mr. Bell was removed to the general hospital and the woman, whose body showed signs of life, was taken to Huron street hospital. No one has identified her. The loss was only \$2500.

An attempt was made Monday night to blow up the \$4000 Masonic temple, which is under process of construction at Anderson, Ind. The water was turned almost out of the boiler and heat was full on. The boiler was quivering and about to explode when discovered. There has been a fight that resulted in the builders employing non-union men, and it is believed some union sympathizer did the work.

Tottenham, Ont., was almost entirely destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon. Eighty houses are in ashes and business paralyzed. The fire started in McKinney's foundry and fanned by a strong wind spread rapidly north and east. Albert, Richmond, Victoria and Mill streets were swept clean on both sides, together with a large portion of Queen street. Loss, \$150,000; insurance one-half.

Bustef Cannon, a 16-year-old negro boy of Guthrie, Okla., assaulted 10-year-old Nellie VanHorne on a country road near Fallis Tuesday. He was captured by a posse of indignant men, and was being strung up, when officers rescued him and drove him to Chandler jail, where he is strongly guarded, as a raid on the prison is expected.

The Wolverine mills, owned by H. Paepcke & Co., of Chicago, and the Chicago Milling and Lumber company's plant, in Cairo, Ill., were destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The loss is \$150,000; insurance, \$50,000.

W. W. Taylor, the defaulting state treasurer of South Dakota, has returned voluntarily to the scene of his crime, surrendered all his property and money, and says he is ready to take punishment. When Taylor ran away he went to Havanah and thence by way of Vera Cruz and along the coast to Costa Rica where he spent some time in the interior. He next went to Kingston, Jamaica, thence back to the United States where he spent two and a half months in a Northern city which he declines to name.

EASTERN.

Jacobs Third Ave., theatre, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, New York, was almost totally destroyed by fire at midnight Sunday night. The loss, it said will be at least \$200,000.

No one was hurt. Theatre has been closed since June 6.

The upper floors of the Owen House, Washington, D. C., were gutted by fire Saturday forenoon. Six persons, whose escape otherwise was cut off, were taken from the third story windows.

While at work on top of a stack 63 feet high, at Swedeland, Pa., Friday, Harry McCool, aged 22 years, missed his footing and fell down inside the stack into the iron furnace. He was instantly burned to death, his body being almost cremated.

The Carbon Iron and Steel company's plant at Perryville has resumed operations after a shutdown of over a year.

The Cohoes rolling mill employees, whose wages were reduced a year ago, commenced work Monday on the former schedule. The puddlers received an advance from \$3.80 to \$3.00 a ton.

The rolling mills of John Wood & Co., of Coshocton, Pa., have given notice to their employees of the restoration of the former scale of wages to take effect July 1. This means an increase of 12 per cent all around, and 10,000 men are made happy in consequence. The firm states that their business outlook was never better than at present.

Fifteen hundred operatives are on a strike at the Lancaster Gingham mills at Clinton, Mass., and the 600 who on Monday refused to join in the strike will be compelled to go out unless the trouble is speedily settled.

Two hundred weavers employed at the Hamilton mills, Amesbury, Mass., went out on a strike Tuesday for 10 per cent increase in wages. The strikers held a meeting in the afternoon.

Mrs. Nina M. Towne, a handsome widow of 45 years, who is said to be a cousin of the late President Garfield, has sued David Tucker of Buffalo, N. Y., a millionaire, seventy years of age, for \$100,000 damages for breach of promise and seduction. The youthful David denies the soft impeachment and says it is a case of blackmail, and that he has received an offer of compromise for \$15,000.

The postoffice at Beavers, Falls, Pa., was robbed Monday night of \$250 in money and \$300 in stamps. The safe was blown open. The concussion was so great that the entire front of the building was wrecked. Government detectives are at work on the case. There is no clue to the burglars.

The raw and manufactured material of the Abbott-Katz Brewing company of Brooklyn, N. Y., valued at \$200,000, has been seized by revenue officers for violation of revenue laws. One of the charges is the use of cancelled stamps.

FOREIGN.

The indications at present point to about the usual acreages in the states of North Carolina and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, and a reduction in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee.

The Spanish cabinet met Sunday afternoon and decided to purchase eighteen vessels, ranging from forty to 300 tons, to patrol the waters of Cuba. The vessels will be ready to sail in two months. A commission will proceed to England to buy vessels already built. The cabinet also decided to mobilize 25,000 troops to serve in Cuba.

A special from Mapimami, Mexico, says the bodies of three negroes were found Friday on the barren plains north of here. The bodies were those of colonists brought from Alabama several months ago. They escaped from the colony, and in their attempt to reach the United States became lost in the Cacti desert, and are supposed to have perished from lack of food and water.

The natives of the Solomon islands have murdered two traders. Head hunting is rampant on the island. The British admiralty has been ordered to repress the excesses.

At an auction sale Christain's, London on Saturday, ninety-one pictures, almost all by British artists, realized \$37,144. Gainsborough's portrait of Lady Milgrave aroused a spirited contest, and was sold for \$11,550. This picture is destined for America. It fetched \$1,000 a decade ago.

The Congo state force have inflicted a severe defeat upon the derelicts, capturing their stronghold at Egaru, between the Nile and the upper Nile. The Belgian captain, Christains, was killed. The Mahdists have fled from the equatorial province.

A plumbler who was repairing the glass dome of the chamber of deputies at Lisbon, Portugal, left a brazier burning on the roof while he went to his dinner. The work of the roof caught fire and despite the efforts of the firemen and others the chamber was destroyed. All the archives were burned. The chambers of peers and the adjoining buildings were saved. Four persons were injured during the fire.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg, says a deputation of Armenian Catholics had an interview with Prince Lobanoff, minister of foreign affairs, Tuesday and asked that refugees be given in Caucasus to 40,000 Armenians. The request was granted.

The Spaniards Admit One Defeat.

The Impartial Madrid paper, publishes a despatch from Havana stating that in the fighting which occurred at Albarocia only a small detachment of Spanish troops were engaged. On the other hand, 600 rebels, mounted and on foot, poured a hot fire into the ranks of the Spanish troops, who, being so greatly outnumbered, were ordered to make their escape from town. Accordingly a supply of ammunition was distributed among them. The stores, etc., which could not be removed, were destroyed and the troops dashed out, taking the rebels by surprise, and succeeded in getting out of danger.

Electric Plant Burned.

At 1:30 o'clock Thursday morning fire destroyed \$200,000 worth of property belonging to the Seattle Consolidated Street Railway company, at Seattle, Wash. The company's power house, a brick structure was totally destroyed, together with twenty-five cars. The electric plant, the most complete in the Northwest, is in ruins.

The Savannah News Man Marries.

Col. J. H. Estill, proprietor of the Morning News, and Miss Ida Holbrook Estill were married at the Episcopal church at noon Thursday. They left immediately for the north on a bridge tour.

STATE TOPICS.

Late News Items of General Interest to Alabamians.

New Postmaster. John Y. Henderson has been appointed postmaster at Jacksonville. He takes the place of Mrs. Isaac Franks, who was appointed under Harrison's administration.

Fatal Duel at Bessemer. Bert Rockett and Al Benson fought with pistols in Bessemer Monday afternoon and the former was shot dead. Benson is in jail. It appears that he tried to avoid the fight.

John Burrel Buncoed.

A man giving his name as Reed, and claiming to live in Rome, Ga., buncoed young John Burrel, at Gadsden, on \$5.75 in cash and a \$36 watch. Reed skipped and has not yet been arrested.

Fire in Birmingham.

The residence of Hon. Jas. H. Little in South Highlands Birmingham, was burned Wednesday morning. Some of the valuable furniture was saved. The house was valued at \$6,000; insurance \$4,500.

Two People Drowned.

Mr. Lewis Cox, of Tuskegee, and Miss Cornelia Tancana, a young lady of 19, were drowned in Perry's mill pond, seven miles east of Tuskegee by the overturning of a boat Tuesday morning.

Cotton Mill Dividends.

At a meeting of the directors of the Eufaula Cotton Mills Tuesday evening, \$3,750 were placed in the surplus account and a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent was declared, due and payable July 1st.

Industrial Progress.

A force of 100 hands are at work on the grounds and foundation of the immense buildings for the International Cotton Seed Oil mill at Selma. The work will be pushed with a view to starting the mill in September.

A Bad Man Barred.

City Marshal Wimpee, of Attalla, arrested a bad man the other day, who had to be clubbed pretty severely before he could be hauled in. The Mayor fixed the restless fellow \$10 and costs and another \$10 for contempt of court.

Wages Raised.

A raise of 10 per cent in wages has been announced by the Howard-Harrison Iron Company of Bessemer. This means much, as this company employs a large force of hands, and its pay roll amounts to thousands of dollars monthly.

Residence Burned.

The residence of Mrs. Horace Ware, on 20th street in North Highlands, Birmingham, was burned Sunday night. Loss on building and furniture about \$11,000. The house was occupied by several families and very little of their furniture was saved.

Destructive Rain.

On Sunday night there was a cloud burst extending from Ashby in the direction of Six Mile and along Cahaba river which was very destructive to fencing, crops and land. B. J. Large says the cotton washed up on his place would have made five bales.

Prisoners Escape.

Sunday about 8 p. m., seven prisoners in the jail at Seale overpowered the jailer and escaped from prison. John Barfield, a desperate negro, from Huntsboro, charged with attempting to kill his wife, was the instigator and chief executor of this bold move.

Between Mobile and Liverpool.

Messrs. Horsley & Sons, projectors of the Mobile Transatlantic line of steamers between Mobile and Liverpool, have been so much encouraged by the success of that line the past season, that they are building two new steamers especially for this trade.

With a Winchester.

John Hagan and Bob Smith, negroes who had been keeping bachelor's hall together at Mabel mines near Warrior, quarrelled over a trivial matter Tuesday and Hagan shot Smith with a Winchester rifle, wounding him mortally. Hagan has not been arrested.

Homicide in Cherokee.

Horace Tierce while drunk went to the residence of James Powers at Rock Run Wednesday and became boisterous. Mr. Powers tried to put him out, when he drew a pistol and shot Powers dead. Tierce, who was but recently released from the chain gang, was arrested and carried to jail at Centre.

Alabama Repairing Her Capitol.

The state capitol is undergoing some much needed repairs. At the last session of the general assembly \$10,000 was appropriated for this purpose. A new roof is being put on, all the balconies refloored and the clock made over. The rotunda is to be provided with seats and heating fixtures.

The Stolen Money Recovered.

Sheriff Dorian has recovered the \$900 that was stolen last week from H. D. Easterling, a truck farmer residing near Pritchard. Susan Williams, the colored domestic arrested at the time on suspicion of having stolen the money made a confession to the sheriff, and told him where he could find the cash.

An Army Officer Detailed.

First Lieutenant David J. Rumbach, third artillery, has been detailed to attend the encampments of the Alabama state troops at and near Mobile from the 20th to the 30th of July. He will report to the governor of Alabama for such duty as may be required of him.

Accident to Mr. Lusk.

A painful accident occurred to Lawyer John A. Lusk, of Guntersville, Tuesday morning, causing the loss of his right leg below the knee. He had been suffering for years with white swelling, and while walking down the steps broke his lame leg. Doctors Thomasson and Lusk amputated the same. Mr. Lusk is doing well.

Joseph K. Cobb Drowned.

Joseph Kellett Cobb, a prominent young merchant of Centre, was drowned in Trapin creek's mouth, two miles from Centre, at 2 o'clock Saturday. Not being a good swimmer, it is supposed that he became prostrated from excitement. Fully half of the

young men of the town are in search of the body, which had not been found at a late hour.

Death by a Falling Limb.

Last Friday Rev. T. J. Holden, a Baptist preacher of Etowah county, was in the field with his little son chopping cotton. There was no wind stirring, when without warning a large limb, 16 feet long and 8 inches thick, under which he was standing, fell a distance of 60 feet, striking him on the back of the neck. The blow struck him to the ground, breaking his neck and crushing his skull, causing instant death.

Severe Rain and Hail Storm.

Anniston and vicinity were visited by a severe rain and hail storm, accompanied by strong winds, Wednesday afternoon. An immense double window of the third story in the rear end of the big building occupied by Runda's Live Racket store was blown down and much damage done to the stock of goods. No one was injured, though there were several narrow escapes. The hail badly injured crops, gardens and fruits.

A Mysterious Case.

At Montgomery on Saturday night Mr. M. W. King, the railway transfer mail agent at the depot, received from Postmaster Screws a mail pouch containing, among other registered matter, a package enclosing \$10,000 in currency. When Mr. King began to prepare his eastern mail he discovered that this pouch had been cut, and the \$10,000 package was gone. Some hours later Charles I. Armstrong, accompanied by his father, Mr. Charles Armstrong, went to Mr. King and restored the missing package, stating that he had found it on the sidewalk. Inspector R. E. Barry arrived on Sunday morning and on Monday C. I. Armstrong was arrested on a warrant charging him with cutting the mail pouch. He was released on a \$500 bond.

Judge Fagan Commissioned.

The secretary of state has issued a commission to Hon. Noah B. Fagan as judge of the Birmingham inferior court of criminal jurisdiction, and he entered upon the duties of his office Friday morning.

Caught Stealing Mail Matter.

Two inspectors of the postoffice department, being concealed in the mailing room of the postoffice at Selma, saw Richard Young, the mail wagon driver, while the mail clerk's back was turned, take several packages from a box and conceal them about his person. They arrested him at once. Young's house was searched later and a large number of articles, such as cheap jewelry, a watch and chain, rubber stamps etc., were found. There had been much complaint of losses through the Selma office, and the inspectors, who were sent there to investigate have evidently found the cause.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON RALLIES

And from the Border of the Dark Valley Turns Back to Life.

For the first time since the operation was performed the physicians attending Governor Atkinson throw out a hope of his recovery. The change in condition of their patient they describe as remarkable.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening all hope of the governor pulling through was abandoned, but he rallied and gradually grew better.

The midnight bulletin was most cheering and that issued at 4 o'clock Thursday morning was even better. The governor had been sleeping well and his general condition showed improvement. To his wonderful will power was the favorable change attributed.

The bulletin issued at 9 o'clock, after consultation and a study of the patient, was the first that gave real hope. It was as follows:

9 a. m.—The governor has passed a comfortable night, and expresses himself as feeling decidedly better, and we see improvement in his symptoms sufficient to warrant the hope of his recovery.

At 4 p. m., Friday the governor's condition was still favorable. He had slept well, taking nourishment as directed.

Later: Governor Atkinson improved steadily Friday, and while he is by no means out of danger his recovery can almost be predicted with certainty.

Irish American Military.

A special convention of the Irish-American Military union was held in New York Sunday afternoon. Its purpose was to issue a call for an encampment of Irish-American military organizations at Bridgeport, Conn., in the summer of 1896. Gen. W. F. Kelley, of Philadelphia, presided. Resolutions were passed declaring that the time had arrived for Irishmen to unite and prepare for a grand armed struggle for the independence of Ireland, and that with this end in view all Irish-American military organizations were invited to affiliate with the union and take part in the proposed encampment.

Investment in North Carolina.

A party of northern capitalists closed a deal with the Greensboro Steel and Iron company, North Carolina for 1,600 acres of land at \$4,000 cash. The terms of the deal are that the buyers shall erect within one year one or more cotton factories to cost not less than \$250,000. Mr. Moses Cone, of New York, is one of the leading men in the purchase. Mr. Cone expects to erect later on other cotton factories to cost in the neighborhood of a million dollars. Greensboro business men are in a very amiable frame of mind.

Some of Them Get Caught.

A warrant was issued for Francis, alias Peter, Rhodes, a wealthy farmer and money lender of Macon City, Mo., on a charge of swindling the government of \$10,000 pension secured by false affidavits. Rhodes first secured a pension of \$4, which has been increased until his monthly rating was \$50 for a total blindness. The government officials say that they will prove that Rhodes had good sight and that he was an impostor.

Responsible for the Elbe Disaster.

The Board of Trade Court has pronounced judgment against Mate Craig, of the British steamer Crathie whose neglect to keep a lookout, the court says, led to the collision of the Crathie with the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe, and the sinking of the latter. Craig's commission has been cancelled.

BISMARCK A WEALTHY MAN.

His Annual Income Approximately \$175,000—A Big Land Owner.

Prince Bismarck is one of the largest land owners in Prussia. The grants which have been made to him from time to time constitute the bulk of his fortune. His estate of Varzin was purchased by him in 1866 with the \$60,000 allotted to him after the Austro-Prussian war. Adjacent to it he owns a distillery, where spirits are manufactured entirely from potatoes grown on his land. The profits from this industry are estimated at \$2,000 per annum. At Shoenhausen, another of his estates, he has a large cattle breeding farm and numerous flocks of geese, producing together a yearly income of not less than \$3,500 to \$4,000.

After the Franco-Prussian war in 1871 the Emperor William allotted to him from the indemnity paid by France the sum of \$100,000, with a portion of which he purchased the domain of Friedrichshagen. Here he has established extensive sawmills, where the wood, all grown in Sachsen-Wald—an extensive forest given to him by Emperor William—is cut up and forwarded to Hamburg for shipbuilding purposes.

The profit derived from this industry is another important item in the ex-Chancellor's income, and is probably not less than \$7,000 a year. He has also a yeast factory at or near Stadt-Hanover, which yields him an income of \$4,000.

In addition to these sources of revenue Prince Bismarck is credited with having a financial interest in a brewery, a paper factory, and other industrial concerns. His jewels, pictures, plate, etc., are said to represent not far short of \$100,000. If we take the items specified, and add to the amount they represent other items of income derived from his smaller trading operations, Prince Bismarck's average net income cannot fall far short of \$35,000 per annum, by no means a small revenue when we take into consideration the average run of fortunes in Prussia.

Fish.

Fish ought to be very plentiful and cheap, and most of them grow and increase without any care from man. It is said that each pound of salmon, for instance, produces many millions of eggs. The sole produces 1,000,000 of eggs, a plaice not less than 3,000,000, while a large turbot has been credited with the deposition of 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 eggs.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and vigor to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over